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The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 153 No. 15 **April 12, 1948**

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Nitrogen Production Increase Predicted

While specific estimates are not yet available, preliminary indications are that world nitrogen production in 1948-49 will be larger than now in prospect for 1947-48, especially in Europe, the fertilizer committee of the International Emergency Food Committee reported to the World Food Council last week.

Current shortages of nitrogen and difficulties in securing the necessary currency with which to meet import commitments are serving to emphasize the importance of nitrogen production within the national boundaries of European countries, it was stated. This, in turn, has in many instances stimulated plans for setting up new plants and especially stimulated efforts to maximize production from existing facilities, including those damaged during the war or maintained with only minimum repairs.

Much of the anticipated increase is predicated on increasing the efficiency of present facilities and not on new plants, the report said.

The best preliminary figures obtainable at present—a summary of the latest estimates of European countries exclusive of USSR—indicates that the maximum increase in 1948-49 over estimated production for 1947-48 will not be more than 250,000 metric tons nitrogen, according to the committee. It is fully recognized, however, that the attainment of this maximum will only be possible under the most favorable conditions.

"In view of the present uncertainty of some essential factors, it is fully possible that this prospective increase will not actually be attained. Especially vital are adequate power, the replacement of damaged machinery in time for next year's production, machinery repairs, an adequate labor supply, adequate transportation, and adequate financial facilities. The procurement of new machinery is one factor regarding which there is still much uncertainty.

"The need for nitrogenous fertilizers in Europe is very genuine and urgent. The supplies of animal manures are still much less than in prewar years. Chemical fertilizers are, therefore, required in larger quantities. Even if Europe as a whole does its utmost to meet requirements for 1948-49, a very substantial import requirement is still indicated.

"No substantial increase in production in North and South America in 1948-49 is at present indicated. Total export availabilities from the Americas in 1947-48 amounts to nearly 700,000 tons.

Science Foundation Compromise Proposed

Legislation proposing to compromise the opposing views of President Truman and congress in the matter of selecting the director of the proposed National Science Foundation has been introduced in the senate and house and is now awaiting action of committees.

President Truman vetoed the National Science Foundation bill last year because it denied him the right to appoint the director of the foundation which he said should be granted because of the heavy expenditure of public funds involved in the program.

The bill introduced authorizes the appointment of the director by the President, and his confirmation by the senate. He would serve as a non-voting ex-officio member of the foundation and as a non-voting chairman of the executive committee. He would exercise the powers set forth in the act within the general policies developed by the foundation, but he could not enter the foundation into any contracts with other government agencies or outside parties to conduct research projects without prior approval of the executive committee.

Toiletries Tax Repeal Again Asked in House

Representative William M. Colmer of Mississippi has introduced a bill (H. R. 6111) in the house to repeal the war tax rate on toilet preparations. The repeal would take effect on the first day of the first month which begins more than twenty days after date of enactment of the bill.

Alkali Industry Task Group Meets Apr. 14

The task committee of the Alkali Industry Advisory Committee, set up recently by Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman to consider the drafting of an industry allocation program under Public Law 395, is tentatively scheduled to hold its first meeting in Washington on Wednesday.

Members of the task or working committee are:—A. B. Chadwich, president of Solvay Sales Corporation, New York; W. I. Galliher, executive sales manager, chemical division, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; Bert Cremers, vice-president in charge of sales for Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.; Fred W. Fraley, Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland; L. I. Doan, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; E. E. Routh, vice-president and director of sales, Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York; Louis Neuberg, Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, New York; and S. W. Jacobs, vice-president in charge of sales, Niagara Alkali Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Army Purchasing Fund Approved by Committee

The senate committee on agriculture last week favorably reported S. 2376 providing for establishment of a $150,000,000 revolving fund for use by the Army in purchasing raw and processed products for shipment to the occupied areas for further processing.

Products named in the legislation are natural fibers (including cotton waste) produced in the United States, and such other materials including starch, dyestuff, roller leather, and card clothing as may be used in processing and finishing such fibers.

Penicillin Rules Issued

Regulations were issued last week by the Food and Drug Administration for the marketing of a new penicillin product, penicillin for inhalation therapy, and for an alternative preparation for penicillin bougies which is more stable.

Dye Export Control Idea To Get Further Study by OIT, Industry

Export control is not the remedy for shortages of dyestuffs was the conclusion reached in the general sentiment of a conference in Washington, April 8, of representatives of producers and consumers. Complaints had been laid before the Office of International Trade by the Silk and Rayon Printers and Dyers Association of America that black market prices in mainly foreign, and somewhat in domestic, trade were draining supplies of certain dyestuffs from the channels of supply for its members. The association urged that all exports of these dyes and their intermediates be put under license.

The conclusion of the conference was that the matter could best be handled in some other manner. Further consideration at another conference was suggested, with the purpose of providing findings on which OIT might be able to work out a solution.

The dyers' complaint alleged serious shortages, especially of anilin, anthracene, betanaphthol, betaoxynaphthoic acid, dinitrophenol, H and related acids, orthotoluidin, phenol and various compounds thereof, synthetic indigo, and toluene, and of direct and diazo blacks and a number of other dyes. Their views were presented chiefly through H. J. Fletcher, secretary of the association, and T. D. O'Brien, its president. Alfred J. Bohny, of the Modern Central Dyeing and Finishing Company, and others contributed details. The main point was that the scarce materials were being offered domestically and in export trade at highly inflated prices.

Communications from finishers and dyers of leather contained complaints similar to those of the rayon dyers and likewise emphasized the point that lack of the materials threatened employment in the industry. The purpose of the army to export dyes for process-operations in occupied Europe was advanced as another reason for export control. Complaint was made also that to get betaoxynaphthoic acid one had to take equal quantities of some dye not wanted.

The views of dye producers were presented primarily for the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association by Ambrose R. Chantler, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., who outlined the many problems underlying the insufficiency of supplies of certain dyestuffs. Producers, he said, must get their crudes and many of them their intermediates from other sources. Trade conditions cut down supplies of both two years ago but most of the materials, except naphthalene, were

—*Continued on page 81*

Fats and Oils Export Allocations Reported

The Department of Agriculture announced April 6 that the following emergency fats and oils export allocations, cancellation, and exchanges were approved in the week ended April 2.

For PMA procurement—265,000 pounds of soybeans (for planting) and 1,980,000 pounds of wool scouring soap to the Department of the Army for occupied areas in the Pacific; 2,200,000 pounds of soybean oil to Austria; 950,000 pounds of soybean oil to France in place of previousiy-announced allocations for commercial procurement of 475,000 pounds each of cottonseed and soybean oil and 355,350 pounds of linseed oil to the Department of the Army for Korea.

For commercial procurement — 27,000 pounds of coconut oil to Nicaragua and 2,200,000 pounds of coconut oil to the United Kingdom (for shipment to Palestine) in exchange for equivalent quantities of copra from those countries' IEFC allocations from the Philippines; 220,000 pounds of soya flakes to Singapore, and 66,000 pounds of stearic acid to Turkey.

U.S. Alcohol Plants Use For Research Recommended

The government-owned grain alcohol plants at Muscatine, Iowa, Kansas City, Mo., and Omaha, Nebr., would be turned over to the Department of Agriculture for operation in connection with its agricultural research programs under terms of a bill (H. R. 6096) reported to the house for passage last week by the house committee on agriculture.

The bill is a modified version of early legislation which proposed only that the title to the Muscatine plant be transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the department. As a result of earlier inquiries by the committee into the plans for disposal of the other two plants

—*Continued on page 61*

Price Index Creeps Higher

Vigorous price raising in the protective coatings and vegetable oils markets, plus less spectacular but basically important uppings in the coaltar division was countered last week by equally vigorous price lowering in the essential oil and textile chemical markets, assisted by substantial reductions in medicinal botanical drugs. The net result of the encounter between advancing and declining prices was a 0.1 point rise in the general index. Influential on the rising side of the markets were coconut, cottonseed, peanut, and soybean oils, lard, basic sulphate and carbonate of white lead, cresol and phenol. The counter influences on the down side of price developments were Ceylon citronella, lemongrass, natural peppermint, artificial sassafras, spearmint, and wormseed oils, plus cascara, chamomile, senega, and valerian in the botanical group, and egg albumen in the textile chemical market.

Rising prices for pig lead created a strong background for lead acetate, lead nitrate and all other lead-based chemicals. Sodium fluoride was higher, and May 1 will find ammonium thiocyanate up. Chlorine was relatively easy for spot shipment. Soda ash moved more freely on contract. Caustic soda was not quite so tight. Short supply kept anhydrous ammonia firm and some supply points reported higher prices. Heavy alumina hydrate was lower.

Active demand featured edible oils and some prices were back to last January levels. Drying oils were easier and lower in the instances of linseed, tung, and dehydrated castor oils. Increased production brought declines in egg albumen and yolk, easing the tight supply to some extent. Domestic users traded sparingly in sizing materials but noticeable improvement came in export demand for corn, wheat, and potato starches. Trade in tanning materials was light.

Seasonal dullness afflicted botanicals and competition brought price declines that put the market index close to the July, 1945, level. Movement in drugs and fine chemicals was not better than fair, and declines in mandelic acid, calcium mandelate, and USP castor oil featured price movements. Higher ammonium nitrate and Florida phosphate rock prices accompanied good demand and tight supplies in fertilizer chemicals. Exceptions were noted in the case of dried blood and nitrogenous tankage. Gradual gain in inquiries for insecticides prevailed, though spot trading was the rule. Benzene hexachloride dusts were down under competition.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Apr. 9, 1948	Apr. 2, 1948	Apr. 10 1947
146.2	**146.1**	**154.0**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.4	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.8
February	147.2	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
March	146.2	154.9	135.2	132.7	111.9
The year....	*148.1	147.6	138.8	133.8	123.2

* Three months.

Cuban Blackstrap Exports Reduced

United States manufacturers who need Cuban blackstrap molasses for distillery purposes and for feed may find their supplies drastically curtailed as a result of the Cuban government ordering the 40,000,000 gallons of blackstrap be set aside in 1948 for the manufacture of alcohol for use in carburante.

In addition to the set-aside for molasses, stocks of alcohol at the distilleries have been frozen, and 1,367,000 gallons of alcohol have been allocated to the manufacture of carburante. Prices have been fixed at 37.13c. a gallon for anhydrous alcohol and 35.275 cents a gallon for 95 percent alcohol.

Carburante, a blended motor fuel composed of 65 percent alcohol and 35 percent gasoline, must be mixed with gasoline in the ratio of one gallon of the fuel to three gallons of gasoline, in accordance with the government's emergency regulations governing the use of gasoline, which is in critically short supply in Cuba.

The Cuban sugar industry's 1948 income from blackstrap is expected to be considerably reduced because the molasses sold for carburante will bring about 16c. a gallon less than would have been realized from sales for export. If the 40,000,000-barrel set-aside is used, the industry stands to lose $6,000,000 in possible export sales, and even greater quantities of blackstrap may be required, dependent on the gasoline situation.

It is estimated, on the basis of the 40,000,000-barrel set-aside, that the cost of the resultant alcohol for carburante would amount to about $5,600,000 against a cost of $983,000 for gasoline of equivalent efficiency. Only about 10 percent of Cuba's 1948 gasoline requirements would be met through this blackstrap usage.

Mathieson Chemical Headed by Nichols

Thomas S. Nichols, formerly vice-president and a director of Prior Chemical Company, New York, has been elected president and chief executive officer of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York. The former president, George W. Dolan, was elected chairman of the board to succeed A. U. Fox, who resigned. John C. Leppart was elected vice-president.

Officers reelected are A. T. Bennett, vice-president-general manager of operations; Howard Berry, vice-president and treasurer; D. W. Drummond, vice-president-general manager of sales; J. V. Joyce, vice-president and comptroller; E. E. Routh, vice-president-director of sales, and A. P. Winsor, secretary.

Mr. Nichols started his career with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and joined Prior in 1937. At the beginning of the war he joined the government chemicals bureau, subsequently a part of the War Production Board. Loaned to the State Department by WPB, he became a permanent member of the Harriman Mission to London.

Returning to this country, he was made chairman of the sulphuric acid operating committee dealing with TNT and other war products. He acted in a consulting and administrative capacity in the government's work with inorganic chemicals, including alkalies.

In 1945 Mr. Nichols returned to Europe as a member of the Technical-Industrial Disarmament Committee on chemicals. Following the war he returned to his Prior Chemical post.

Mr. Leppart also came from Prior Chemical, which he had joined as vice-president in August, 1947. Prior to that, he had been assistant to the operating vice-president of Southern Alkali Company.

Nitrogen Export Meeting Today

Plans for commercial export of fertilizer nitrogen in accordance with the allocation program of the International Emergency Food Committee will be discussed with the fertilizer industry advisory committee by officials of the Office of Materials Distribution today.

The meeting will follow immediately an earlier conference which the committee will hold with the officials of the Office of Industry Cooperation on the advisability of working out a voluntary agreement under public law 395 for controlled distribution of nitrogen.

The amount of nitrogen which the United States will be called upon to supply to world shortage areas has not been established as yet by the IEFC and a decision is not expected until late this month or early in May. The committee is still awaiting information from its country members on their needs, and until this is received and measured against prospective supplies, it will not be possible to establish export quotas.

Nitrogen exports from the United States are now being made under the priority provision of public law 188, which was extended last February until May 31. It is anticipated that the law will be continued again through the remainder of this year, which will enable the OMD to call upon the nitrogen producers to continue shipments abroad.

The meeting with the Office of Industry Cooperation on a voluntary allocations agreement will canvass the whole field of nitrogen, including such subjects as sufficiency of nitrogen supply; whether consumers, both agricultural and industry, are getting their needs; whether those needs reflect normal demand; what should be done in event of shortages in the next few months; effect of the coal strike on supplies and production; and whether an industry committee should be set up to consider drafting of a voluntary agreement.

National Fertilizer Lab. Approved by House Group

The house committee on agriculture will begin hearings April 13 on the Dirksen bill (H.R. 4752) to establish a national fertilizer and soil fertility laboratory. The bill permits the transfer of $1,000,000 from other funds of the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of creating, equipping and maintaining the laboratory during fiscal year 1949.

The laboratory will "conduct researches into problems relating to fertilizer and soil fertility, for the purpose of the improvement and maintenance of the productivity of the agricultural soils.

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Food and Drug Act Hearings Postponed

Hearings before the senate interstate commerce committee on H.R. 4071 and S.1190, amending the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act have been postponed one day until April 17, it was announced by the committee last week. The bills amend the law to authorize control over retail sale of misbranded and adulterated drugs and foods.

Robinson Wagner Offers New Lanolin

The Robinson Wagner Company, New York, has started commercial production of a new type of lanolin at its Mamaroneck, N. Y., plant. Marketed under the name "Hychol," it has a total cholesterol content of 20 percent, while standard grades of lanolin contain a maximum of 15 percent, according to the company.

Trubek Laboratories Absorbs Two Firms

Trubek Laboratories, Inc., East Rutherford, N. J., has absorbed the corporate entities of George G. Fries & Co. and Harold L. Simons, Inc. The new owner said that the plant in Long Island City, N. Y., will continue to be operated under its name.

Alumina Plant Use Studied in Congress

The government-owned plant at Laramie, Wyo., which was built during the war for the experimental production of alumina from amorthosite would be turned over to the Department of the Interior for use as a demonstration plant for the production of alumina from clay under terms of a bill (S. 2394) that has been introduced in the senate by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming.

The plant was built by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and since has been turned over to the War Assets Administration for disposal.

Monsanto Sues U.S.

The Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, on April 8 filed a $50,000,000 suit against the Federal government charging it with responsibility for the explosion disaster that wrecked Texas City a year ago.

The suit includes claims for damages, expenses and loss of profits resulting from destruction of the company's styrene plant. Monsanto claims the ammonium nitrate which burned and exploded was manufactured and shipped from three government ordnance plants to Texas City.

Other Texas City damage suits filed against the government pushed toward the $10,000,000 mark as the April 17 filing deadline approached.

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War Plants Sale Halted by Truman

John R. Steelman, assistant to the President, last week directed the War Assets Administration to withhold for a thirty-day period final disposition on all unsold industrial plants, including machine tools and other production equipment therein, not already covered by the national security clause. This clause is a condition of the sale contract which stipulates that the plant must be maintained in condition so that it can be reconverted to its original use on 120 days notice.

Under the provisions of public law 364, the munitions board has imposed the national security clause on more than 150 plants. The purpose of the present action, the White House explained, is to permit the munitions board to review the status and condition of each of the remaining unsold plants with a view to imposing the clause on subsequent sales where appropriate under current conditions.

In this review of the status and condition of the plants, top priority will be given to plants where negotiations for disposal are in an advanced stage. In all cases, the WAA will continue negotiations, but will refrain from final disposal action until a determination with respect to the plant is made by the munitions board during this 30 day period.

Flavoring Extract Makers Meet in N.Y. May 23-26

The Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association will hold its thirty-ninth convention at the Pennsylvania hotel, New York, on May 23 to 26. The opening day will be devoted to registration and a meeting of the executive committee. The program for the remaining days is as follows:

Monday, May 24

The business session in the morning will hear a report on the activities of the research committee by its chairman, J. M. Blatterman, and reports of other committees and officers. In the afternoon there will be talks on "Some Contributions of

—*Continued on page 73*

Armstrong Cork Chemical Research Head to Retire

Dr. C. C. Vogt will retire as manager of chemical research at the laboratories of the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., on April 30. He will be succeeded by Dr. Ernest J. Pieper, manager of floor products research for the company since 1938.

The company also has named Richard Almy manager of floor products research; Bruce R. Billmeyer manager of industrial products research; Thomas W. Elkin, jr., manager of the rubber section, and James T. Bergen manager of a newly created mechanical research section. All the appointments become effective April 15.

Recently added to the staff of the research laboratories were David T. Zentmyer, Edison Powers, George R. McBride, Alfred E. Oviatt, Harriet F. Yoder, and Earl R. Evans, jr.

Chas. Pfizer Elects Directors and Officers

At the annual meeting of stockholders of Chas. Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemists, New York, the following directors were reelected:—

George A. Anderson, John L. Smith, John E. McKeen, Fred J. Stock, Albert A. Teeter, Elmer C. Otto, Louis M. Timblin, Norman A. Grimm, John L. Davenport, John J. Powers, Maynard E. Simond, and Robert P. Serles.

At a meeting of the board of directors held last Thursday, the following officers were elected:—

Mr. Anderson, chairman of the board; Mr. Smith, president; Messrs. McKeen, Stock, Teeter and Otto, vice-presidents; Mr. Timblin, treasurer; Mr. Davenport, secretary, and Messrs. Otto, Timblin and Davenport, assistant secretaries.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Dye and dyestuff manufacturers—Belgium.

Ice plants—British Malaya; Union of South Africa.

Ink manufacturers—Sweden.

Naval store importers, dealers—Argentina.

Paint and varnish manufacturers—Colombia; Portugal.

2, 4-D Use Control Studied in Congress

A subcommittee of the house committee on agriculture is drawing up plans to hold hearings in about ten days on some of the problems that have arisen in the use of 2,4-D for the control of weeds on crop lands. The hearings will be in connection with H. Res. 472, calling upon the Secretary of Agriculture for information on just what steps he has taken to regulate the packaging and use of the herbicide.

It is the thought in mind of the committee that either through legislation or regulation the Civil Aeronautics Authority should exercise some control over the application of 2,4-D by airplanes because of damages that have resulted to some crops from dusting of fields from the air. Severe damages resulted recently to cotton fields in Texas when 2,4-D dust was used to control weeds in rice fields and drifted onto adjoining cotton plants.

It is understood that the CAA has the authority to impose strict limits on the use of airplanes for the dispersion of insecticides and herbicides and is willing to issue the necessary regulations. Before such action is taken, however, it feels that the matter should be explored fully so that the proper restrictions can be applied and not impose a great burden on concerns which engage in dusting fields from the air.

The trouble that has been encountered in the past has been largely the result of ignorance upon the part of airplane pilots of the damages that could result from improper dusting and from the use of improper equipment for dusting purposes.

The insecticide division of the Department of Agriculture earlier this year suggested to manufacturers of the herbicide that they include cautionary statements on the labeling of their product to warn users of the possible harmful effects on valuable crops and plants, but it is felt that this is not sufficient to control the situation and that something must be done to control the persons who apply the material.

Hearings before the committee will be attended by representatives of the Department of Agriculture, the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the manufacturers of 2,4-D.

Jefferson Chemical Plant In Commercial Production

The Port Neches, Tex., plant of the Jefferson Chemical Company, New York, it now in full commercial production, it was reported last week. The plant manufactures ethylene glycol, ethylene oxide, ethylene dichloride and other products.

The company has embarked upon a broad program of research and plans to engage increasingly in the manufacture of intermediate and bulk chemicals from petroleum. For the present, it is selling only in tankcar quantities, although it is anticipated that provision for shipment in smaller containers may be made.

The plant employs as a raw material refinery gases produced by the Texas Company's refinery at Port Arthur which are brought by pipeline.

OIT Plans Revision Of Export Regulations

Current Export Bulletin 431, dealing with price criteria, will be revised within about a week, George Bell, assistant director of the Office of International Trade, announced last Friday following a five-hour conference with the Export Advisory Committee of OIT.

Current export Bulletin 434 also will be revised, but at a later date, Mr. Bell reported. He did not say what the revisions would be. Also present at the meeting were David Bruce, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and representatives of various trade associations.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with the OPD office:—

Caustic soda, Ponta Grossa, Brazil (BO-11).

Chemicals, Salvador, Brazil (BO-6, agency); Porto Alegre, Brazil (BO-7, agency); Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (BO-9, agency).

Equipment, testing laboratories, Mexico, D. F. (BO-2).

Fats, edible, Paderborn, Germany (BO-1).

Paint, industrial, Turin, Italy (BO-5, agency).

Paint materials, Melbourne, Australia (BO-3).

Pharmaceutical products, Porto Alegre, Brazil (BO-7, agency); Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (BO-9, agency).

Pigments, Salvador, Brazil (BO-10, agency).

Plastic materials, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (BO-6, agency).

Refractory materials, Cork, Ireland (BO-4).

Rosin, Ponta Grossa, Brazil (BO-11).

Fish Products Price Cut Seen Next Year

Six factors indicating future lower prices for fish oils and meals were reported in San Francisco during sessions of the by-products committee of the National Fisheries Institute. Committee meetings, held in conjunction with the Institute's third annual convention on April 7-10, were conducted by Stanley W. Letson, of Maine Fish Meal Company, Portland, Me.

Likelihood of the early development of synthetic substitutes, and prospects for increased foreign production both in the Atlantic and the Pacific were the dominant factors stressed in committee speeches. Use of more substitutes to escape high prices, a decline in the flocks and herds to be fed, anticipated heavy supplies of grain and the beginning of exports from Canada also were reported.

"There are rumors that laboratories are near a pure and synthetic production which may come soon," said Dr. H. J. Almquist, F. E. Booth Company, San Francisco. "These may change the view toward the value of the fish by-products."

Three scientists have told him they have isolated a group of chemicals and are seeking a formula for animal fat, which they hope to offer shortly, Arnold Turner, Grange Company, Modesto, Cal., reported.

"I don't think much of the solubles' future," Mr. Turner also advised. He said he had been able to purchase for 48 cents a pound a product with twice the optimum requirements of riboflavin, and requiring but a half-pound, or 24 cents worth, to a ton of feed.

"The market for fish meal is good, but it is highly unlikely the market for fish solubles will hold at present levels," he said.

Mr. Turner, a buyer of by-products in 1,000-ton lots, said that quantities of fish meal available mean it should be a "lot less in price next year." One factor is the decline in herds and flocks, which now means the "greatest supply of feed since 1929." He said private estimates indicate a wheat crop in excess of a billion bushels, and possibilities of a record corn crop.

Price already is having its effect, reported R. W. Harrison, Lyle Branchflower Company, Seattle, Wash. He said the result has been a feeding tendency less and less to fish by-products per unit of animals.

"If we are not able to produce at lower

—Continued on page 64

WAA Sells Magnesium Plant for $24,000,000

War Assets Administration has sold a basic magnesium plant at Henderson, Nev., to the state of Nevada for $24,000,000. The transaction calls for the state to pay the Federal government $1 upon transfer of the property and to turn over all net revenues from operation, sale or lease of the plant for the next twenty years, or until the purchase price has been paid.

The plant comprises ten large metal producing units, each having 79,800 square feet of floor space. Other major units are a chlorine and caustic soda plant, which is now being operated under lease by a private company, a preparation plant, neutralization plant, refinery area, administration area, laboratory area, and miscellaneous buildings of varying sizes.

Gets Isco Works Post

Charles H. Berle, coordinator of sales and manufacturing for Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, has been given the additional duties of assistant works manager of the company's Isco Chemical Division, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Gypsum Co. Rehearing Plea Denied by Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of the United States last week denied a petition of United States Gypsum Company and five other gypsum corporations for a rehearing of their case in which they were found guilty of violating the antitrust laws in the use of patent licenses to fix prices.

The six concerns had been held in violation of the Sherman act in a decision on March 8. On the same date the court handed down another patent decision in which the court outlawed cross-licensing to fix prices but refused to overturn the 1926 decision in the General Electric case, which had held that it was legal to fix prices at which a particular licensee must sell a patented article.

In the light of this decision, the gypsum companies contended that their case should be reviewed and reversed because "no distinction can be drawn between a single license to a competitor with a price limitation and a plurality of such licenses with any number or all of a patentee's competitors." Since the court had not overruled the General Electric decision, it was argued, a patent holder can still validly license a competitor to make and sell a product with a price limit and that this must extend to several licenses.

Wyandotte Stock Sold to Solvay American

Stockholders of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., have approved plans to increase the capital funds of the company through sale of new Wyandotte stock to the Solvay American Corporation, American affiliate of Solvay et Cie, Brussels.

Solvay will make an initial investment of $12,750,000 in new stock, according to the plan, and subsequent purchases will bring its total investment in Wyandotte to approximately $18,000,000.

CMRA Hears Doriot On Russian Problem

Representatives of American and Canadian chemical companies met in Boston last Thursday for a joint session on chemical market research sponsored by the Chemical Market Research Association and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Paul J. Carlisle of the electrochemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and president of the association, presided.

The morning and afternoon sessions were conducted at M.I.T. and the dinner was held at the Copley-Plaza hotel. Principal speaker at the dinner was George F. Doriot, professor of industrial management at Harvard University, who discussed "Is American Business Worrying About the Right Problems?"

Mr. Doriot declared that American business cannot ignore the world problem that Russia presents today.

Business men, he said, must subject the present threat to our economy to the same objective analysis that they would give to any business problem. He stated that Russia's strength lies in centralized intelligence service, unified command, absence of public opinion, trained men in high places, conscienceness of their goal of world domination, and utter disregard for human life that may well have allowed them to produce atomic bombs by now.

Dr. Doriot urged that, for the benefit of the next generation, business men insist that our most able men sacrifice their ambitions and serve the nation on every level. Business must insist, he said, that control of a national security, rather than a national defense, program be given to the armed forces.

The speaker offered several suggestions for immediate and long range action to combat the threat to peace. He felt the Marshall plan will be beneficial but that it should be backed by a strong show of military strength in Europe. He urged the establishment of a western European union as an aid to effective, economical protection. According to Dr. Doriot, the United States must seek to understand that we are undergoing a social evolution that, to conservative eyes, looks like a revolution. He recommended the institution of a long range movement toward world federation as a goal for future generations.

Professor Doriot was introduced by Bradley Dewey, president of the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge.

Horace S. Ford, treasurer of M.I.T. and of the American Research and Development Corporation, discussed "Market Research As a Guide to Venture Capital" and gave some of the background leading to the formation of his corporation.

"We all realize," he said, "that there had been an income tax law enacted in 1913, and that it had been creeping up gradually, with the brackets reaching up higher and higher, and the amounts left in the individual and industrial pockets for venture or otherwise, becoming less and less. As a result, since 1930, we have seen venture capital practically driven off the map.

"When a situation like that occurs, and people really think something ought to be done about it, there is first a considerable demand for pump priming of one sort or another. Some folks immediately think that the government should do something about it. But the government's record in this direction is not particularly inspiring.

"However, necessity is still the mother of invention and as a result of individuals being unable to venture as they did in other days, it is evident that new methods have to be employed. There are still to be found people who are willing to back new or potentially profitable businesses or industries—both small, and not so small. But the total of the accumulations is limited compared with the really great aggregations of capital that have been built up by insurance companies, investment companies, by certain foundations and educational institutions.

"With private venture capital drying up, the managers of some of these aggregations of capital began to ask themselves whether it would not be a bit more in the public interest, as well as good business on their part, if they gave some attention to devoting a modest portion of

—Continued on page 65

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Legislation implementing the European Recovery Program has now become law. Paul G. Hoffman, president of Studebaker Corporation has been named administrator of the program by President Truman and the machinery is already in motion to get the program underway. But just what is involved in the program for the chemical industry, still remains largely a matter of speculation.

For several months the State department has been trying to get the sixteen countries of Europe participating in the program to give some inkling of the chemicals and the amounts that they might seek from the United States through use of the ERP funds but so far the department has been far from successful. A few of them have replied—and not in too much detail—but the majority of them have not.

The Department is going to have to go before the house appropriations committee this week to discuss the $5,300,000,000 appropriation involved in the program and has prepared itself as best it can on the possibility of questions relating to chemicals in the program. It plans to tell the committee that the program will probably involve only about $200,000,000 or a little more for the fiscal year 1949 which will be considerably less than the $230,000,000 of chemical exports to these same sixteen countries in 1947.

It is expected that the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Sweden, Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark will account for about 95 percent of the chemicals and drug exports. Of this amount, the United Kingdom will need about $54,000,000 worth which is about $6,000,000 less than has been previously estimated. The French needs are estimated at about $24,000,000 which is well below the amount exported to France in 1947 and compares with the French estimate of their probable consumption of $79,000,000 which it had originally estimated for fiscal 1949. Italy's purchases have not been esimated as yet. For Ireland they are expected to be about $6,000,000.

This much is also known about the British needs for chemicals. The U. K. will not have to import any benzol, phthalic anhydride, ethylene glycol, glyc-

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Frontier Chemical Names Thompson Sales Manager

Frontier Chemical Company, electrochemical manufacturer, Midland, Tex., has appointed Courtenay M. Thompson sales manager. Mr. Thompson was formerly southwestern sales manager for the Southern Alkali Corporation.

NWDA President Asks More Research

An urgent call for all members of the industry to immediately engage in further research work designed to increase operating and marketing efficiency, and an attack on the excise taxes which are hurting the industry featured the addresses presented at the special Spring meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, held at the Palm Beach Biltmore hotel, Palm Beach, Fla., on April 3 to 7.

More than 600 members heard William J. Mooney, of the Mooney-Mueller-Ward Company, Indianapolis, and president of the association, urge them to take advantage of the basic research done by the association and apply it to their own businesses.

He pointed out the excellent performance of the drug industry in maintaining prices at practically prewar levels, a record, he said, equalled by no other industry, and urged that everything possible be done to keep prices of drugs, medicines and health supplies at low levels.

Paul Douglas, of Bourjois, Inc., New York, and president of the Toilet Goods Association, reported that sales of nontaxable cosmetic and toiletry items showed a healthy increase in volume in 1947, while sales of cosmetics carrying the so-called 20 percent luxury tax showed an overall decline. Total toiletry sales, excluding soaps, were said to have reached $682,000,000 in 1947.

Mr. Douglas said that the "largest part of tax collections came from sales of commodity products such as deodorants, talcums, baby oils, face powder, lipsticks, cleansing creams, and other essentials of every day good grooming that is an ac-

—*Continued on page 62*

APMA Sets Program For Havana Meeting

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association has completed the program for its meeting at the Nacional de Cuba hotel, Havana, Cuba, on April 12 to 14. The program is as follows:—

Monday, April 12

There will be an address by the association's president, James L. Rogers, Central Pharmacal Company, Seymour, Ind., and reports by the secretary, Edgar L. Patch, E. L. Patch Company, Stoneham, Mass., and the treasurer, Fred W. Misch, Smith-Dorsey Company, Lincoln, Nebr. Reports of committees will be presented by Carroll D. Smith, Carroll Dunham Smith Pharmacal Company, New Brunswick, N. J., memorial; Edwin G. Strasenburgh, R. J. Strasenburgh Company, Rochester, N. Y., membership, and Lee Klemmer, entertainment.

The association's 1948 research award will be presented to Dr. Dilworth W. Woolley, associate member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. The presentation address will be made by Dr. E. H. Volwiler, Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., and discussions of different aspects of drug-therapy research will be led by Dr. Roscoe L. Sensenich, president-elect, American Medical Association, and Dr. Austin Smith, secretary of the AMA council on pharmacy and chemistry.

Tuesday, April 13

In the morning H. D. Arneson, Abbott Laboratories International Corporation, Chicago, Ill., will preside over a session devoted to "Pharmaceutical Drug Trade

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Army Research Program Approved by Scientists

The Department of the Army's proposed research and development reserve program was unanimously approved by a committee of scientists and engineers who met recently in Washington. The committee, all of whom hold commissions in the organized reserve corps, recommended the immediate establishment of the contemplated program, and urged formation of procedures for optimum utilization of the technological skills of all reserve officers professionally engaged in the medical, biological, physical and engineering sciences.

Tung Oil Ass'n To Meet April 29-30

The American Tung Oil Association will hold its annual meeting in Gulfport, Miss., on April 29 and 30. In addition to members and industry representatives, it is expected that officials of the American Farm Bureau and the Department of Agriculture will be in attendance.

Oilseeds Research Work Intensified

Research work of the Department of Agriculture on oilseed crops under the Research and Marketing Act is being stepped up because of the doubling of oilseed crops production in the past decade and the continuing shortage of fats and oils.

Flavor stability in certain vegetable oils, new uses for soybean and linseed proteins, new and wider uses for peanuts, improved methods of processing oilseeds, insect control, better varieties, farm storage, and more knowledge about the marketing aspects of oilseed crops and their by-products are among the lines of work being undertaken this fiscal year.

In addition, some of the state experiment stations, individually or cooperatively are doing research of local or regional significance regarding the production and distribution of oilseeds and their by-products with direct-grant funds under the Research and Marketing Act.

The objective of one study is to determine the effects of new oilseed processing techniques on the industry, market outlets, and returns to growers. An important phase will be to compare the merits of solvent methods for extracting oil over the currently common mechanical methods. In getting this work under way it was pointed out that the some 550 crushing or oil-extraction plants now in operation are in the midst of an extensive modernization program—a program that is creating some rather intense marketing and economic problems.

One project underway is to determine the storage capacity, handling facilities, and drying equipment available to farmers for oilseeds on farms, at country elevators or local markets, and at terminal markets and the costs of storage at these places; the feasibility and cost of installing and

—*Continued on page 82*

API Lubricating Group Meets in Tulsa April 27-28

The lubricating committee of the American Petroleum Institute will discuss the increased demand, particularly the military demand, for lubricants at its meeting in Tulsa, Okla., on April 27 and 28. Addresses on military oil requirements and specifications will be delivered by Col. G. H. Vogel, Military Services Petroleum Board, and A. J. McIntosh, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company.

Soybean Ass'n to Meet In Memphis Sept. 13-15

The American Soybean Association will hold its twenty-eighth annual convention at the Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., on September 13 to 15. The association is preparing a program of outstanding speakers and will make exhibit space available to firms who serve the soybean industry.

Coal Hydrogenation Research Evaluated

Development progress and the marketing possibilities of byproducts resulting from the hydrogenation of coal were related to the Interdepartmental Committee on Chemical Statistics last week by Dr. H. H. Storch, chief of the research and development branch of the Office of Synthetic Liquid Fuels of the Bureau of Mines.

Dr. Storch told the meeting that in his opinion there is field for a handsome profit in the byproducts of coal hydrogenation, provided the supplier has a diversity of outlets for the materials. These would be chiefly in the fields of solvents, pharmaceuticals, and tar acids. It would not pay, however, to hydrogenize coal simply to obtain one product, such as pyridin or gasoline.

Studies have shown, he said, that in the processing of coal large quantities of alcohol, acetic acid, aromatics, and cresols from the tar acids can be obtained. He thought that the protective coatings and the wood preserving trades would be particularly interested in the byproducts of the industry.

He predicted that alcohol could be produced at around 12 cents to 15 cents a gallon by the Fischer-Tropsch process of hydrogenation which might prove a blow to production of alcohol from petroleum.

AIC to Commemorate Silver Jubilee May 7

The American Institute of Chemists will hold its silver anniversary meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on May 7. The afternoon session will be opened with an address by Dr. Foster D. Snell, retiring president, who will be followed by a panel of speakers on the theme, "The Professional Activities of Other Societies." Speakers on the panel will be:—

Charles C. Wilson, assistant to the secretary, who will present the activities of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Dr. W. Mosher, department of chemistry, University of Delaware, who will outline the work of the American Chemical Society; E. Lawrence Chandler, assistant secretary, who will review the program of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and W. T. Nichols, Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, who will discuss the professional activities of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

In the evening a joint meeting will be held with the New York section of the American Chemical Society, at which the institute's gold medal will be presented to Dr. Charles A. Thomas, executive vice-president and technical director, Monsanto Chemical Company. Dr. Snell will present the medal and Francis J. Curtis, vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company, will speak on the "The Career of the Medalist."

Association Meeting Dates

American Association of Cereal Chemists, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinatti, Ohio, May 23-28.

American Chemical Society, Chicago, April 19-23.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 7-10.

American Institute of Chemists, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, May 7.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, New York, November 7-10.

American Oil Chemists Society, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 4-6.

American Management Association, Packaging Exposition, Cleveland, O., April 26-30.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Nacional de Cuba, Havana, Cuba, April 12-14.

American Plant Food Council, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 13-16.

American Society of Brewing Chemists, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 28-May 1.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, San Francisco, August 8.

American Society for Testing Materials, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., June 21-25.

American Soybean Association, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., September 13-15.

American Spice Trade Association, Astor hotel, New York, May 3-5.

American Tung Oil Association, Gulfport, Miss., April 29-30.

American Water Works Association, Atlantic City, N. J., May 3-7.

American Zinc Institute, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 15-16.

Animal Health Institute, St. Paul, Minn., April 19-20.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, April 28.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., April 26-29.

Chemical Institute of Canada, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, June 7-10.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades, Section, New York Board of Trade, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., September 24.

Electrochemical Society, Deshler-Wallick hotel, Columbus, Ohio, April 14-17.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 6-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 4-6.

Greater New York Safety Council, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, April 13-15.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, Skytop Inn, Skytop, Pa., June 3.

Metal Powder Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 15-16.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 31-June 2.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 14-16.

National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 20-25.

National Fertilizer Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 21-23.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 8-10.

National Plastics Exhibition, Grand Central Palace, New York, September 27-October 2.

National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 21-23.

Proprietary Association, Claridge hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 24-26.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Ambassador hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 20-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., May 25-27.

Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 18-20.

United States Brewers Foundation, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 5-7.

Industrial Application Of Chemicals

"Where You Can Sell"

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Hexaethyl Tetraphosphate
(Bladen)

Insecticide and Fungicide—New toxicant for aphids, citrus mites, red spider.

Hydrogen Bromide, Anhydrous

Chemical—Catalyst in alkylation of aromatic compounds, bromination of organic compounds, condensation of ketones, controlled oxidation of organic compounds, esterification reactions, Friedel-Crafts reactions (activation of other catalysts), isomerizations, production of conjugated diolefins.

Reactant in making compounds with the aid of alcohols, aldehydes and substituted aldehydes, anhydrides, and esters.

Starting point in making aqueous hydrobromic acid, inorganic bromine salts.

Hypophosphorous Acid

Analysis—Reagent in analytical processes.

Chemical—Preservative for hydroiodic acid.

Reducing agent in organic synthesis.

Starting point in making hypophosphites.

Mixed (Methane-Ethane-Propane) Sulphonic Acid

Chemical—Catalyst in organic syntheses.

Condensing agent in organic syntheses.

Organic compound soluble in many organic solvents, and water, and strongly acid.

Starting point in making organic derivatives, metal salts, characterized by high water solubility, including those of barium and lead.

Miscellaneous—Claimed to be useful in electroplating.

Methyl Parahydroxybenzoate

Cosmetic—Antioxidant and preservative in various types of preparations.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Antioxidant and preservative for fats and oils.

Leather—Antioxidant and preservative in dressing and finishing compounds.

Miscellaneous—Antioxidant and preservative for emulsions of various kinds, glue, gums, polishes.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Antioxidant and preservative for glue, gums, resins, sizing agents.

Paper—Antioxidant and preservative in sizing and waterproofing agents.

Pharmaceutical—Claimed to be useful as an antioxidant and preservative for various preparations.

Textile—Antioxidant and preservative in coating, finishing, sizing, and waterproofing compositions and emulsified preparations used in processing fabrics.

Methyldi(benzyloxymethyl)amine

Chemical—New amine, claimed (U.S. 2297531) to be interesting to chemists, research directors, chemical patent attorneys.

Methyl-Mercury-Naphthosultamic Acid

Insecticide and Fungicide — Claimed (U.S. 2273443) as fungicide which is less volatile, more easily handled because having practically no irritating effect, and much greater in fungicidal efficiency than other organic mercury compounds.

Methyl-Magnesium Bromide

Analysis—Reagent in determination of active hydrogens by Zerewitinoff method.

Chemical—Grignard reagent in syntheses of organic chemicals.

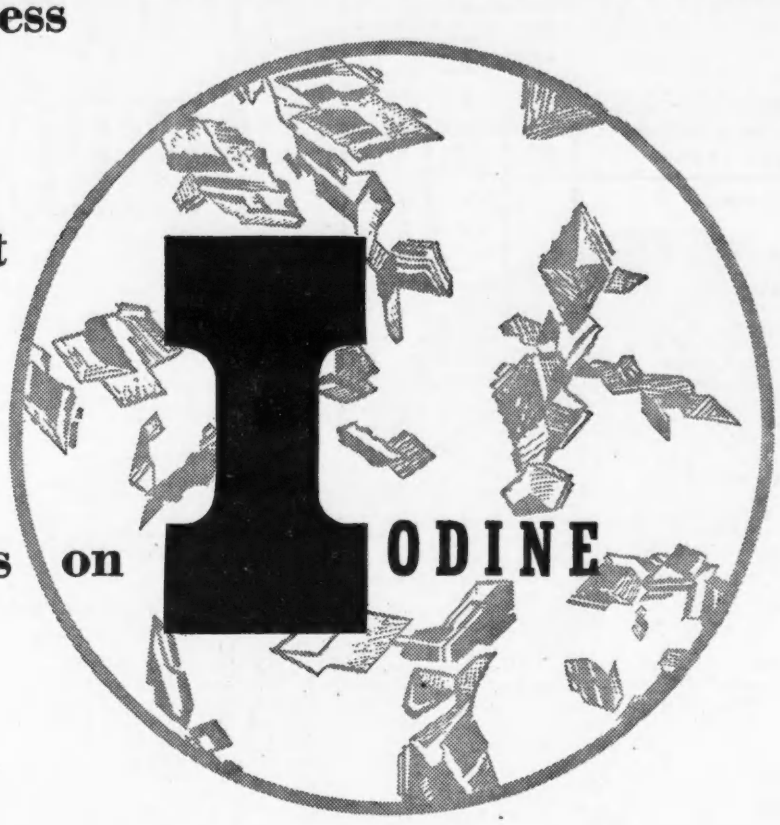
Reagent in dehydrations, in removing lower alcohols from solvents, in synthesis of alkyl and aryl derivatives of many metals and nonmetals, complex hydrocarbons, dialkyl hydroxylamines from nitroparaffins, ethers from alcohols (with the aid of an alkyl halide), methyl ketones, secondary and tertiary alcohols, sulphones from ethyl esters of aliphatic sulphonic acids.

Pentachloroethylbenzene

Insecticide and Fungicide—New parasiticide claimed as lice controller.

The uniform dependable purity of every one is typically

The usefulness of every product in this list depends on



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Check the Mallinckrodt iodine compounds which are used in your products. Write to your nearest Mallinckrodt office for data and quotations.

Iodine Crude
Iodine U.S.P. Resublimed Crystals
Iodine U.S.P. Resublimed Granular
Iodine A.R.
Iodine Tincture Strong N.F.
Iodine Tincture U.S.P.
Acid Hydriodic Diluted U.S.P.
Acid Hydriodic Conc. Sp. Gr. 1.5
Acid Hydriodic Sp. Gr. 1.5 A.R.
Acid Iodic A.R.
Acid Iodic Anhydride A.R.
Ammonium Iodide N.F.
Ammonium Iodide A.R.
Arsenic Triiodide N.F.
Barium Iodide
Cadmium Iodide
Cadmium Iodide A.R.
Calcium Iodide
Collodion Photo Iodizer, White Label
Collodion Photo Iodizer, Orange Label
Ethyl Iodide A.R.
Ferrous Iodide
Ferrous Iodide Syrup N.F.
IODEIKON ® for cholecystography
Iodide Mixture (for mineral feeds)
Iodoform N.F. Powder Heavy
Iodoform N.F. Powder Light
IOFLOW ® (for mineral feeds)
Iodophthalein Sodium U.S.P.
IOMAG ® (for mineral feeds)
ISO-IODEIKON ® for cholecystography
Lead Iodide N.F.
Lithium Iodide
Mercurous Iodide Yellow N.F.
Mercuric Iodide Red N.F.
Mercuric Iodide A.R.
Methyl Iodide A.R.
Potassium Iodate
Potassium Iodate A.R.
Potassium Iodide U.S.P. Crystals
Potassium Iodide U.S.P. Granular
Potassium Iodide U.S.P. Powder
Potassium Iodide A.R. Crystals
Potassium Iodide A.R. Granular
Potassium Iodide Neutral A.R.
Potassium Mercuric Iodide N.N.R.
Silver Iodide
Sodium Iodate
Sodium Iodate A.R.
Sodium Iodide U.S.P.
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PURCHASE ORDER

XYZ PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY

126 CHESTNUT STREET
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

To: Merck and Co., Inc.
Rahway, New Jersey

Date: 2/19/48
Req. By:
Using Dep't: Production
Terms: 1/10 EOM, n/30 EO
F. O. B. Our Warehouse
Ship or Deliver To Our Warehouse

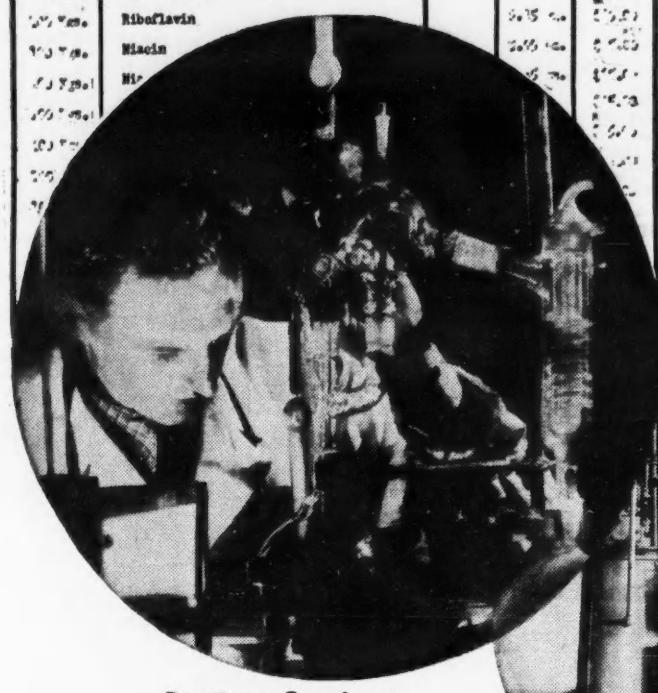
Delivery Desired: At Once

Furnish The Following Subject To All Conditions On Reverse Side:

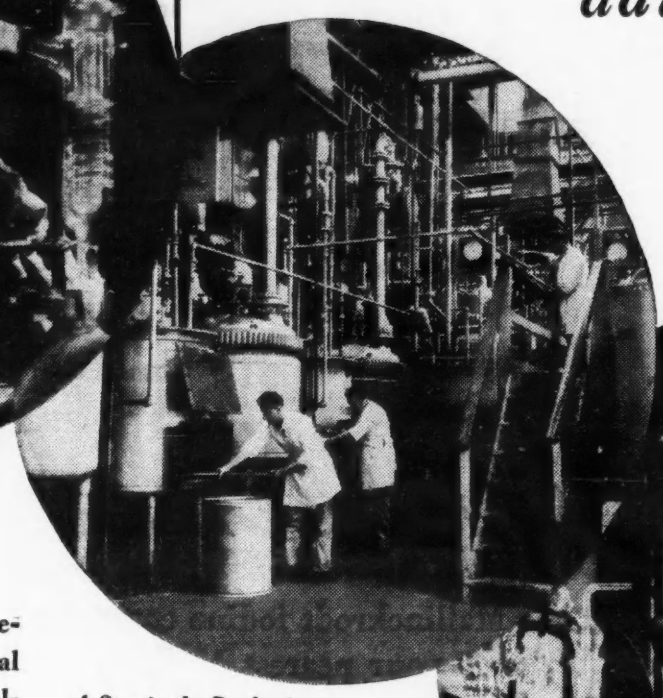
QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	OUR CODE #	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
	Thiamine Hydrochloride			
	Riboflavin			
	Niacin			
	Ni			

With Your Order For MERCK VITAMINS

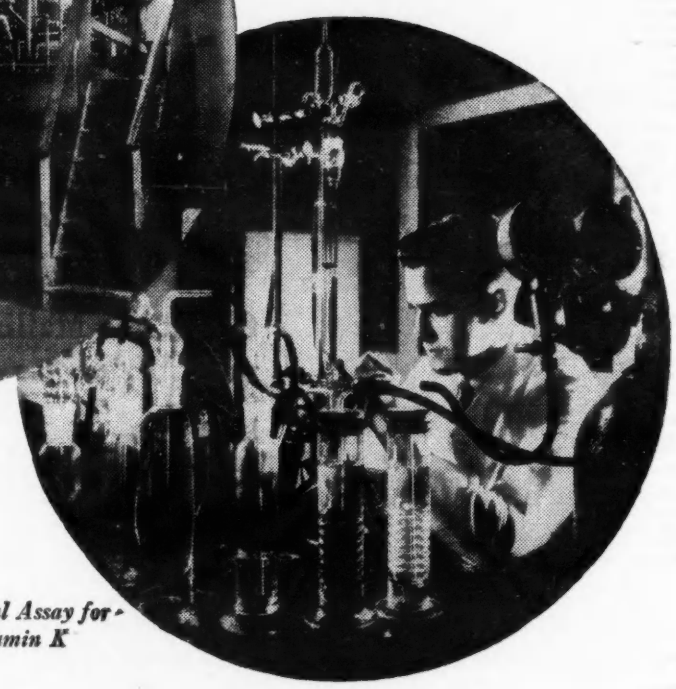
you are buying definite advantages for your own products.



Distillation Procedure in Vitamin Production



A Step in the Production of Vitamin B_1



Chemical Assay for Vitamin K

MERCK research has been directly responsible for many important original contributions to the synthesis, development, and large-scale production of pure vitamins and vitamin factors.

Based on this pioneering experience, vitamins of unvarying high quality and purity are being produced under the Merck label. Their established reputation can become part of your own vitamin products.

The following MERCK VITAMINS are available:

Thiamine Hydrochloride
Riboflavin
Niacin
Niacinamide
Niacinamide Hydrochloride
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory
Biotin
Ascorbic Acid
Menadione
Vitamin K_1
Alpha-tocopherol

We will be pleased to quote on your requirements.

MERCK VITAMINS

MERCK & CO., Inc. RAHWAY, N. J.

Manufacturing Chemists

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

April 9, 1948

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde: 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11½- .12
5 and 10 gals., works..lb. .12 - .16
tanks, works ..lb. .09½- .10½

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms..lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib. dms..lb. .38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .23 - .26
kgs. ..lb. .28 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .40 - .41
smaller lots ..lb. .41 - .42

Acetic anhydride dms., c.l., frt. all. E. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E..lb. .12 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib., dms., works..lb. .61 - —
bbls., works..lb. .67½- —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., works.lb. .75 - —
fib. dms., works..lb. .67 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, bbls., works lb. 1.02 - —
fib. dms., works..lb. 1.15 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .08 - —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .50 - —
smaller containers, works..lb. .55 - .60

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.10 - 1.20

Acetophenone, cns., dms..lb. 1.50 - 1.85

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .55 - .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms. ..lb. .43 - .51
smaller pkgs. ..lb. .54 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms..lb. .36 - .44
smaller pkgs. ..lb. .47 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls... 100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.08
60%, bbls. ..100 lbs. 7.56 - 7.81
70%, bbls. ..100 lbs. 9.45 - 9.70
80%, bbls. ..100 lbs.10.80 -11.05
glacial, synthetic, C.P., dms., works 100 lbs.13.50 -14.00
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.10.07 -11.00
tanks, works ..100 lbs. 7.62 - 8.62

Acetic acid price ranges above are c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots..lb. .51 - .64

Acetyl, fine, cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis..lb. .48 - .59

Freight equalized, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls..lb. 2.00 - 2.30
tech., bbls..lb. 1.00 - 1.35

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs..lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots .. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots..kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots..kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots..kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots..kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams..kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs..lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less..lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs..lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less..lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs..lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less..lb. .58 - .59

Betanaxynaphthoic, bbls., works....lb. 1.15 - 1.22

Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.144.80 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse.. ton.149.70 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.124.80 -125.00
less ton lots, same basis..ton.129.70 -130.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split..ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.144.70 -145.00
less car lots, same basis..ton.149.70 -150.00
gran., bulk ..ton.95.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.119.70 -120.00
less ton lots, same basis..ton.124.80 -125.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split..ton.119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.139.70 -140.00
less ton lots, same basis..ton.144.70 -145.00
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broener's, bbls. ..lb. 1.22 - 1.34

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works ..lb. .33 - —

Cacodylic, bots. ..lb.12.00 -16.50
Camphoric, natural, dms..lb. 8.00 - 8.50
synth., dms..lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Capric, tech., dms..lb. .50 - .50½
Caprylic, 99%, dms..lb. .50 - .50½
Castor oil, split, dms..lb. .35½- .36¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works.lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works..lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½%-99¾%, dms., c.l...lb. .21¾ Nom.
l.c.l. ..lb. .22½- .23½
Cinnamic, refd., bots..lb. 3.00 - 4.00

Acid, citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bbls..lb. .25½- —
dms., c.l. ..lb. .24 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .24½- —
kgs. ..lb. .25½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l..lb. .25 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .25½- —
smaller lots..lb. .26 - —
kgs. ..lb. .26½- —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .22½- —
smaller lots..lb. .23 - —
kgs. ..lb. .23½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, bbls., mixed..lb. .61 - .65
Coconut oil, dist., dms..lb. .29½- .29¾
Corn oil, s.d., dms..lb. .20¾- .21¼
Cottonseed, dist., dms..lb. .20¾- .21¼
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. gal. 1.48 - 1.61
l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.53 - 1.64
tanks same basis..gal. 1.42 - 1.55
Petroleum, 185° C to 205° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles.gal .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.01 - —
tanks, same basis..gal. .91 - —
190° C to 220° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .91½- —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .92½- —
tanks, same basis..gal. .83½- —
210° C to 240° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .75 - —
tanks, same basis..gal. .65 - —
235° C to 271° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .68½- —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .70½- —
tanks, same basis..gal. .60½- —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works.lb. .35 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .85 - .95
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
F, bbls., works..lb. 1.50 - —
Folic, bots..gm. 2.00 - 2.10
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., works ..lb. .12½- .14½
90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l., works ..lb. .13 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots ..lb. 1.42 - 1.45
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 1.23 - —
smaller lots ..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Gamma, bbls. ..lb. 1.03 - 1.07
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots..lb. .28 - .31
dms. ..lb. .14 - —
kgs. ..lb. .16 - —
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works..lb. .50 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys..lb. 2.52 - 2.54
57%, cbys. ..lb. 2.86 - 2.95
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E.....lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works..lb. .80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - 19½
tanks, works ..lb. .16 - —
80%, steel dms., works..lb. .09 - —
48%, steel dms., works..lb. .12 - —
52%, steel dms., works..lb. .12½- —
60%, steel dms., works..lb. .18½- —
70%, steel dms., works..lb. .15 - —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis. lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djus.....lb. .75 - .77
J, bbls., works, 20% basis..lb. 2.42 - —
L, bbls., works..lb. .73 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. lb. .14½- —
smaller lots ..lb. .15 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or less..lb. .24½- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. lb. .17¾- —
10 or less..lb. .18¼- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less..lb. .31¾- .32½
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 4.80 - —
cbys., works ..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
cbys., works ..100 lbs. 9.05 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys..lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys..lb. .52 - .59
Laurent's, bbls. ..lb. .70 - —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms..lb. .40 - .40½
60%, dms..lb. .35 - .35½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms..lb. .3200- .3250
water white, dms..lb. .3500- .3550
Maleic, powd., dms..lb. .26 - .30
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs..lb. .47 - .5
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots..lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit..lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit ..lb .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works..lb 9.5 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 90%, dms..lb. .26 - .27
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls.....lb. .21½- .23½
Monosulphonic, bbls. ..lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.50 - 1.70
l.c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.90
tanks, E. works..ton.18.00 -18.20
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.85 - 2.00
tanks, E. works..ton.20.00 -21.00
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
tanks, E. works..ton.22.00 -26.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra. lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra..lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra..lb. .08½- —

Acid, myristic, dist., dms..lb. .45 Nom.
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .17 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L).
Naphthol(1)-6-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6,-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winthers, dms.....lb. .73 - .76
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works.....kilo. 6.00 - 6.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.95
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works .....100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.45
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.95
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.45
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys., extra..lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
l.c.l. works ..lb. .69 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .13¾- .14
10,000 lbs., works..lb. .13½- .14¼
smaller lots, works..lb. .14½- .15¼
Palm oil, white, dist., dms..lb. .21¼- .21⅝
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works..lb. 4.00 - —
technical, bbls., works..lb. 1.70 - —
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, cns. ..lb. .80 - —
Paratoluidinemetasulphonic, bbls., wks. lb. .85 - —
Peanut oil, s.d., dms..lb. .20¾- .21¼
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works.....lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works..lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots. ..lb 1.51 - 1.75
Phenylglycollic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tanks, works, frt equald.... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP XII, 85%, 100-lb. cbys., c.l..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. 11½- 13
70-lb. cbys. ..lb. 10½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. 11½- 13
dilut., 10%, cbys. djus.....lb. .07 - 07½
Picramic, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls..lb. .30 - .31
Propionic, nat., dms., works.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works..lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works.....lb .22 - —
tanks, works..lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls..lb. No prices
N.F., cryst., dms..lb. 2.80 - 3.03
resub., dms..lb. 3.30 - 3.45
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse..gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, sodium).
S, bbls., works..lb. 2.54 - —
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .33 - —
smaller lots..lb. .38 - —
USP, bbls., c.l..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots..lb. .47 - —
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .75½- .79½
Soybean oil, s.d., c.l., works.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
single pressed, bgs..lb. .32½- .33
triple pressed, bgs..lb. .35¼- .36¼
Succinic, bbls..lb. .87 - .90
Sulphonilic, CP, bots., works.....lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works..ton.12.25 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, E. works..ton.15.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works..ton.17.50 -18.50
CP, N.F., consumers cbys., extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra..lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works..ton.19.50 -20.50
Tallow, dist., dms..lb. .24¾- .25¾
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms.....lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. ..lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. ..lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots..lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb 1.35 - —
smaller lots ..lb 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .41½- —
smaller lots..lb. .42 - —
dms. ..lb. .44 - .45
kgs. ..lb. .42½- —
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 4.95 - 2.60
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls..lb. .62 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works....lb 20 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots..lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, tech., 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.65 - —

Acacia—Alcohol, Salicyl

Aconite leaves, bls. ..lb .60 - .65
Root, bls. ..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots.....oz.32.50 - —
cryst., potent., bots..oz.35.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .31 - .42
tanks, works ..lb. .29½- —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls..lb. .60 - .65
Agar ..lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Agaric, white, bls. ..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Agrimony herb, bls..lb. .40 - .45
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls...lb. 2.75 - 2.80
powd., bbls. ..lb. 2.80 - 2.85
tech., cryst., bbls..lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. ..lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss....lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
Benzyl, cns..lb. .72 - .80
dms. ..lb. .68 - .88
Butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .32 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E....lb. .32½- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E .....lb. .34½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .32 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .17 - —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .13¼
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .12½- .14
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .10½- .12
tertiary, dms., c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms. ..lb. .14 - —
tanks ..lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works. ..lb. .27 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots ..lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Cinnamic, bots. ..lb. 2.80 - 3.35
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss R..gal. .99½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E. of Miss. R.gal. 1.03½- 1.08¼
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .92½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R..gal. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.01 - 1.09
tanks, same basis..gal. .95 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.01 - 1.09
tanks, same basis..gal. .93 - —
SD23B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .98 - .98¼
l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.02 - 1.07
tanks, same basis..gal. .91 - —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.05 - 1.10
tanks, same basis..gal. .92 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R..gal. 1.00½- —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.04½- 1.09¼
tanks, same basis..gal. .93½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- 14½
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .14 - 15½
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .12 - 13
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. 15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .12½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R..gal.18.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal.18.14 -18.19
tanks, same basis.....gal.18.03 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., same basis. gal.19.07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal.19.11 -19.16
tanks, same basis.....gal.19.00 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .30½- —
tanks, works ..lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.....lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .23 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works.....lb. 13 - —
tanks, works..lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..gal. .53½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..gal. .41 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..gal. .57½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..gal. .45 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots.....lb. 5.50 - —
Phenylethyl, dms..lb. 2.30 - 3.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis..lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works.lb. 12½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
tanks, works..lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).

Alcohol, Tetrahydrofurfuryl—Apomorphine

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N Y.....lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works. lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .31
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .14 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .63 - .64
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38¾
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .27½- .30
Alphapinene, tanks, S. works.....gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, ampuls.....kilo.750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .35 - .40

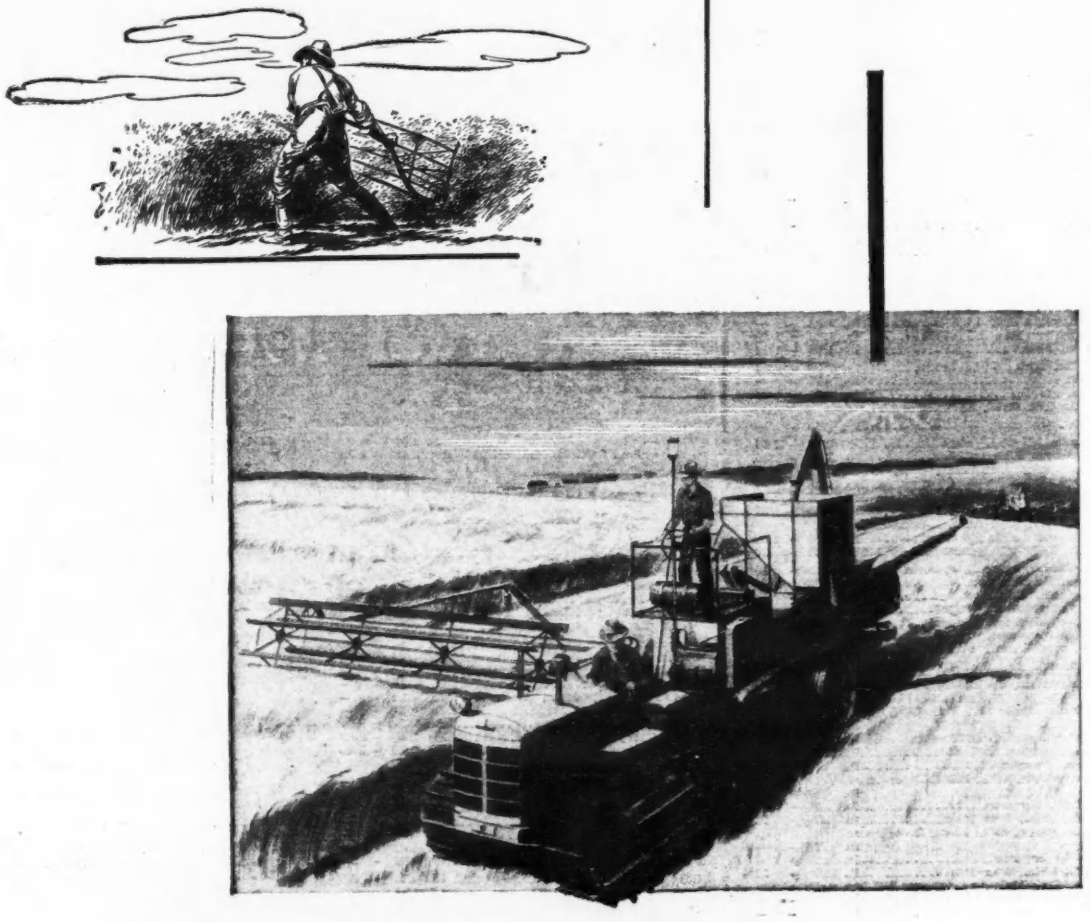
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified grade, grd., kgs., works..lb. .35 - .37
top grade, grd., kgs., works.....lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, grd., kgs., works...lb. .10½- .40
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 06½- .06¾
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works...lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l..lb. .09½- —
c.l., works.....lb 10 —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton.52.00 -56.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.72.00 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb .17 - -
Hydroxide gel, tech., min. 15% Al ($Al(OH)_3$), dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b ship't point....lb. .03 - 03⅛
ton lots, same basis.....lb. 03¼- 05⅛
smaller lots, same basis...lb. 03⅜- 04

Aluminum hydroxide, gel, tech., 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works, lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works, lb. .75 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
USP IX obls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, bbls.....lb. .52½- —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs..lb. .15 - —
pigs 10,000 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, dms., dlvd..lb. .24¼- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .43¾- —
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms...lb. .56 - .63
standard, dms.....lb. .38 - .43
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms....lb. .93 - —
litho, dms.....lb. .47 - .62
standard, dms.....lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., dms.....lb. .47 - —
unpolished, stand., dms.....lb. .43 - .44
varnish, stand., dms.....lb. .47 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100 lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. 20½- —

Aluminum stearate, dibasic, etns., c.l. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .45 - —
monobasic, etns., c.l.....lb. .44 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .45 - —
tribasic, etns., c.l.....lb. .49 - —
less ton quantities.....lb. .50 - .51
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.30
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.00
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works, lb. .50 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, tanks, works, lb. 60 - —
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald..ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls., extra.....lb. 16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works....ton.61 50 - —
Aqua, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .03 - 03¼
l.c.l., works.....lb 03½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content)....ton.65.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 7.40 - —
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms...lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars.....lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works.....ton.320.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.338.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .064 - .0975
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., frt. alld. E.....lb. .15½- .16¼
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms.....lb. .16½- .17
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 3.90 - 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works.. lb. .40½- —
kgs., works.....lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld. zone 1....lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works.....lb. .37 - —
dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs.....lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton.79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works....ton.50.00 -52.50
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.37.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .30½- —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms.....lb. .25 - .29
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton.230.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.248.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V. bbls., kgs. lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .12½- —
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate bbls., dms., works....lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens..ton.38.00 -40 00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd or frt. alld....lb. .08½- —
Sulphocyanate, pure, dms., jars..lb. .63 - .71
Sulphocyanide, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .14 - .17
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .29 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, cns.....lb. .77 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - 45½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
NF, dms.....lb. .60 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom. (atropurpurea), bls..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .24 - .26
Anise, Argentine, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, Star.....lb. .14¾- .15
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Mexican, bgs., futures.....lb. .24½- .25
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., cns.....lb 2.27 - 3.35
dms.....lb. 2.22 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works....lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .33 - 33½
Needle, cs.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - .27½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- .28½
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .27½- .31
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28¼- .32½
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. No stocks
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Antipyrine, bbls.....lb 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70



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ETHYL ACETATE 95-98%
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MYRISTYL ALCOHOL
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
PENTAERYTHRITOL
SODIUM SULPHIDE Flake
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Archil Extract—Blue, Soda

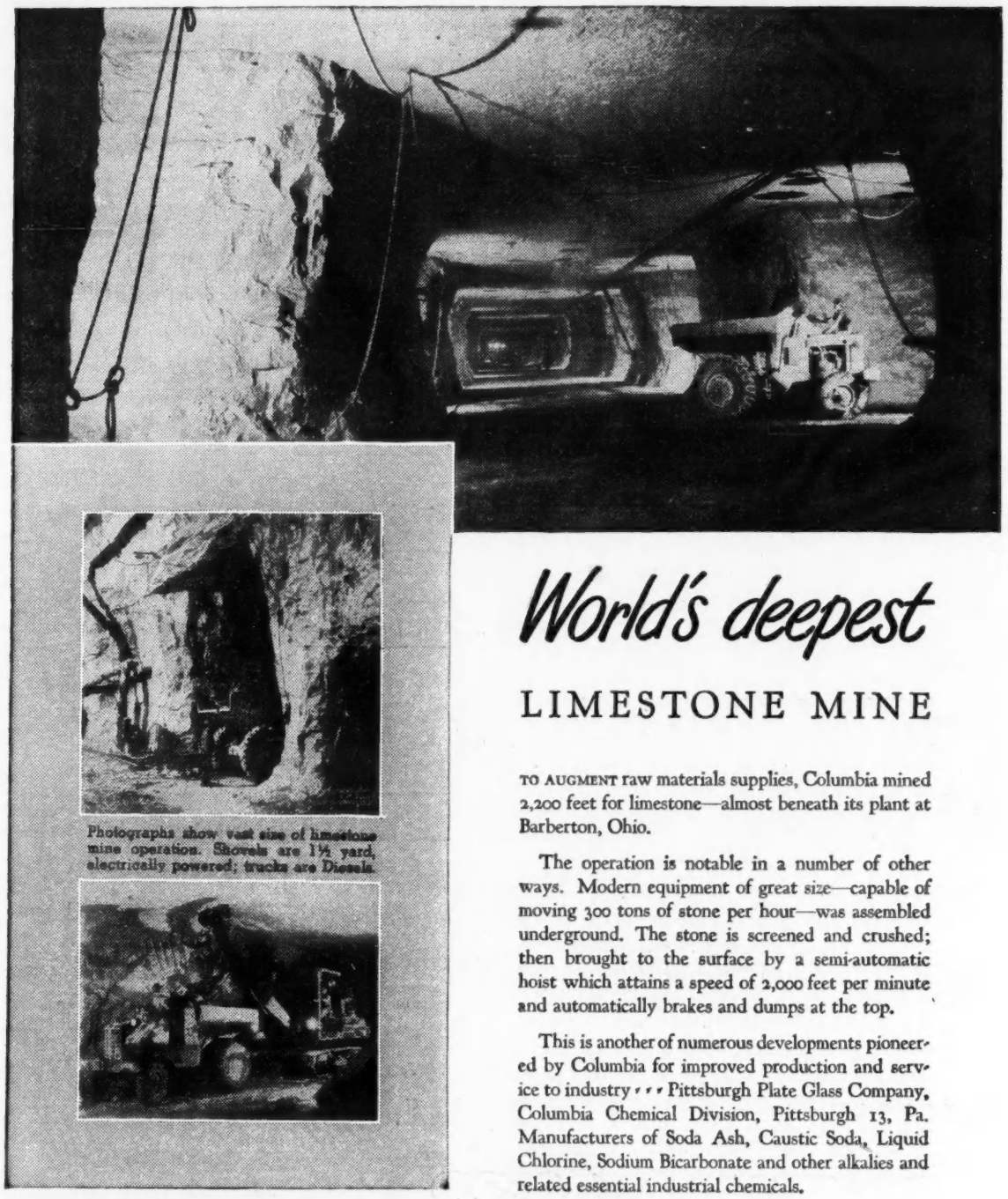
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .22 - .23
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity) 20.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Metal, lump, bbls., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Can. mines..ton.76.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis. ton.68.50 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.51.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.46.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.44.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.31 00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.27 50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.26 50 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis....ton.27.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton.25.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton.27 00 - —

Asphaltum, California, dms., c.l..ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l.....ton.41 40 - —
Cuban, A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F fus. pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines..ton.36 50 - —
seconds, 300°-330° F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.29 00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton 29.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works. lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works.....lb. .05½- .12
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, metric ton.27 50 - —
Asphaltum, South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.10.80 -12.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.90 - 9 85

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms.....lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works..ton.67.50 -75.00
small lots, works.....ton 74 50 -82.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. 10 - .13
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.95.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works.....lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- .13½
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up.....lb. .48 - .49
smaller lots.....lb. .50 - .51
Sulphate, tech (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .10 - .10½
kgs.....lb. 12½- —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works.....ton 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis..ton.33.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.10 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.46 25 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines....ton.19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.20.00 - —
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).

Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works..ton.11 00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .68 - .90
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works..lb. .35¾- .42¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .379 - .474
dust, dry, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
wet, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb 3.50 - 3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms. ret., works..gal. .27 - .29
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c..gal. .21 - —
W Coast, Minnequa, Colo., same basis..gal. .21 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .20 - .28
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works..lb. .80 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms.....lb. .60 - 1 00
dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.40
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Formate, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 3.50
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 1 85 - 2 70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .30 .35
Betagammapicolin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .72 - .75
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29½- .32
Benzoate, fib. dms., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. .62 - —
Betapicolin, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.70 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Biotin, cryst.....gram.42.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb. 4.50 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars.....lb. 3.12 - —
Hydroxide, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
Oxychloride, cns., dms.....lb. 3.70 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.63
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 2.45 - 2.48
Subiodide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.18
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.05 - —
Sulphocarbolate, fib. dms.....lb. 4.05 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.70 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
cs., l.c.l., ship. point.....lb. .17 - .18
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14⅞- .22¾
Carload price is ½c. per lb. under the above schedule, with deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07.32- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.....lb. .11¼- .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .13¼- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .09½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .09 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07.32- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.....lb. .1125- .1179
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., l.c.l.....ton.26.00 -31.00
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root, bark, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .43
Black Indian hemp root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product.. bgs., c.l., works..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.82.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works... ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.90.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.108.00 -120.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.95.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.65.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.71.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..... unit-ton. 7.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 7.00 - —
soluble, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - .25
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis.....lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis.lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis.....lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .60 - .70
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic.....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Prussian bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis. lb. .80 - —



Photographs show vast size of limestone mine operation. Shovels are 1¼ yard, electrically powered; trucks are Diesels.

World's deepest LIMESTONE MINE

TO AUGMENT raw materials supplies, Columbia mined 2,200 feet for limestone—almost beneath its plant at Barberton, Ohio.

The operation is notable in a number of other ways. Modern equipment of great size—capable of moving 300 tons of stone per hour—was assembled underground. The stone is screened and crushed; then brought to the surface by a semi-automatic hoist which attains a speed of 2,000 feet per minute and automatically brakes and dumps at the top.

This is another of numerous developments pioneered by Columbia for improved production and service to industry . . . Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Columbia Chemical Division, Pittsburgh 13, Pa. Manufacturers of Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Liquid Chlorine, Sodium Bicarbonate and other alkalies and related essential industrial chemicals.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON CINCINNATI MINNEAPOLIS CHARLOTTE ST. LOUIS CLEVELAND SAN FRANCISCO PITTSBURGH PHILADELPHIA

PAINT • GLASS • CHEMICALS • BRUSHES • PLASTICS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - .29
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - .18
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .19 - .22
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls....lb 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.75 - —
Ink toner, bbls., same basis....lb. 2.05 - 2.12
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis....lb. 2.60 - 2.70

Blue dry colors, divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls.....lb 11 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago.....ton 75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis.....ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton 65.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton 60.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton 60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D) precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip)
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb .17 - .18
Borage flowers, bls.....lb .55 - .56
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 74.50 - 76.00
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.94.20 -94.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.90.20 -90.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.94.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.114.20 -114.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.110.20 -110.50
fine gran., bulk, works.....ton.44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split. ton.48.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.68.20 -68.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.73.20 -73.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.88.20 -88.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.93.20 -93.50
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.73.20 -73.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.78.20 -78.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.93.20 -93.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.98.20 -98.50

Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld, or nearest whse. point..lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., divd.....lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works. lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works...lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .12 - .12½
Oxide, metallic, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .02¾- .03
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, works, paper bgs., l.c.l..lb. .06¾- .10¾
Italian type, bgs., works.....lb. .10¾- .14
raw, American, bgs., l.c.l., works., lb. .05¾- .10¾
Italian type, bbls., works.....lb. .11¾- .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....lb. .05¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis. lb. .05¼- .05½
Turkey type, bgs., same basis. lb. .05½- .05¾
Vandyke, bbls., works.....lb. .10 - 11
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .40 - .42
Berries, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3....gal. .067 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
tankwagons, same basis....lb. .32½- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., divd. E. or Miss..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .19½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .44 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works.....lb. .63 - .67
P-4 cns., works.....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices.
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., divd.....lb. No stocks
tanks, divd.....lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52½- —
Butyl-isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns, works..lb. .60 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cadmium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.66 - 1.91
Iodide, cns.....lb 4.80 - 4.90
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., divd lb. 1.75 - 1.80
patent shapes, cs., divd.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Selenide (see Red)
Sulphide (see Yellow)
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more. lb 4.75 - 5.00
anhydrous, dms 100 lbs or more lb 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more... lb 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures.....lb .65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
imported, bleached, bls.....lb. .70 - .88
peeled, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1 000.000 USP units), works gram 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works gram 4.80 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more... 10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u. works unit 11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works..unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd....100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers dms., c.l. whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .11¼
Bromide, NF, jars.....lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -90.00
delivered.....ton.102.00 -109.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Calcium chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.32.00 -61.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars. ton. 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis..ton.30.00 -50.00
Cyanide, dms., divd. E. of Rockies.lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls.....lb. .65 - .72
cns.....lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls.....lb. .58 - .65
cns.....lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms...lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., divd. E. of Rockies..dm.24.00 -28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis..cs.19.75 -21.50
Iodide, jars.....lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - .41
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works.....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liquid, 4% Cd, dms., divd..lb. .23½- —
5% Cd, dms., divd.....lb. .28¾- —
Pantothenate, dex., jars.....kilo75.00 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.50 -110.00
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works. lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .13 - .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30

Blue, Ultramarine—Caramel Coloring

Calcium phytate, bgs., works.....lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., 6.8% Ca, dms..lb. .20 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l., works. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - .47
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Sulphide 76%, bgs., c.l., works..ton 45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l. works.....ton.50.00 - —
luminous tins, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms.....lb .59 - .60
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.....lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.....lb 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb .90 - 1.00
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms.....lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs..lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .85
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots..lb. .66 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .67 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .68 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .83 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .84 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .85 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Russian, bgs.....lb 7.00 - 7.25
powd., bxs.....lb 7.25 - 7.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns.....lb 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. 1.25 - —

SODIUM SULPHIDE Flake & Solid

DINITROANILIN

BLEACHING POWDER 70%

CAUSTIC SODA Solid

ANILIN OIL

FORMIC ACID 85%

RESORCIN USP Recrystallized

GLUCOSE 45° Bé

MAGNESIUM OXIDE Heavy

TRICHLORETHYLENE

PHOSPHORIC ACID 85%

DIRECT BLACK

ATABRINE TABLETS

SULPHUR BLACK

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Introducing . . .
for technical uses

FATS and FATTY ACIDS

of great purity and stability

by SWIFT

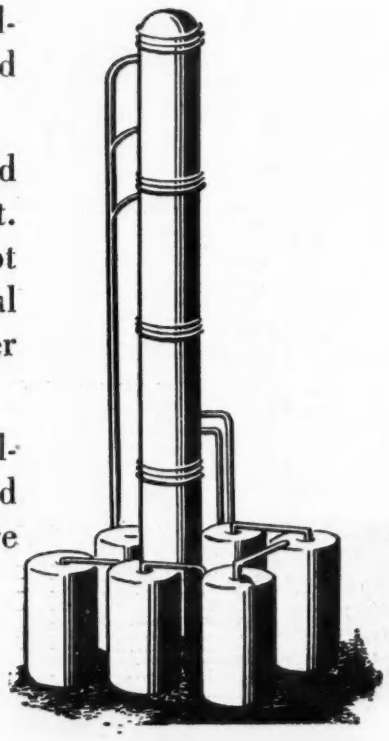
Swift & Company is now inviting inquiries on its new lines of fatty acids and fractionated glycerides. Extensive use of solvent processes will make possible new high standards of purity and stability.

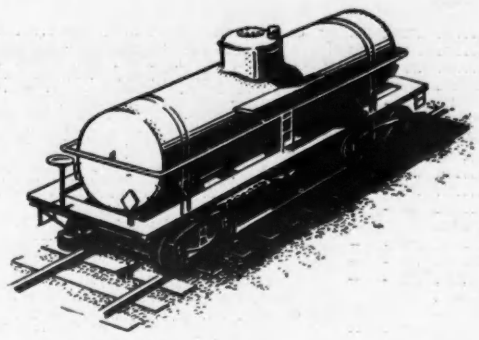
1 THE PROCESSES

Solvent processes yield fat fractions of a higher quality and wider usefulness. Most of Swift's new fats and fatty acids will be processed with solvents.

Unsaturated acids and drying oils will be separated by the Solexol process, using propane as a solvent. Fractions are separated selectively at temperatures not exceeding 200 degrees F. Since thermal and chemical side reactions are thereby avoided, products of greater purity and stability are obtained.

Saturated acids will be fractionated by solvent crystallization. Here, too, processing temperatures are low and harsh catalysts are absent, so that the natural structure of the substances is not disturbed.





2 THE PRODUCTS

Production plans are being laid for the following items:

Swift's Mixed Fatty Acids
Swift's Cottonseed Fatty Acids
Swift's Animal Fatty Acids
Swift's Linseed Fatty Acids
Swift's Corn Oil Fatty Acids
Swift's Soybean Oil Fatty Acids
Swift's Palm Oil Fatty Acids
Swift's Hydrogenated Marine Oil Fatty Acids

Swift's Fractionated Fatty Acids
Swift's Stearic Acid
Swift's Oleic Acid

Swift's Drying Oils
Swift's Fractionated Sardine Oil
Swift's Fractionated Menhaden Oil
Swift's Fractionated Soybean Oil
Swift's Fractionated Linseed Oil

Other Swift Glycerides
(*now in production*)
Swift's Lard Oils
Swift's Tallow Oil
Swift's Marine Oils
Swift's Neatsfoot Oil
Swift's Sperm Oil

Specialties
(*now in production*)
Swift's Sulfonated Sperm Oil
Swift's Sulfonated Tallow Oil
Swift's Sulfonated Castor Oil (Turkey Red Oil)
Swift's Sulfonated Neatsfoot Oil
Swift's Spermaceti
Swift's Textile Oils
Swift's Anti-foam Agents

3 SWIFT'S TECHNICAL PRODUCTS SERVICE

It brings you:

Representatives who know your problems and requirements.

Product technicians available for consultation on any Swift technical product.

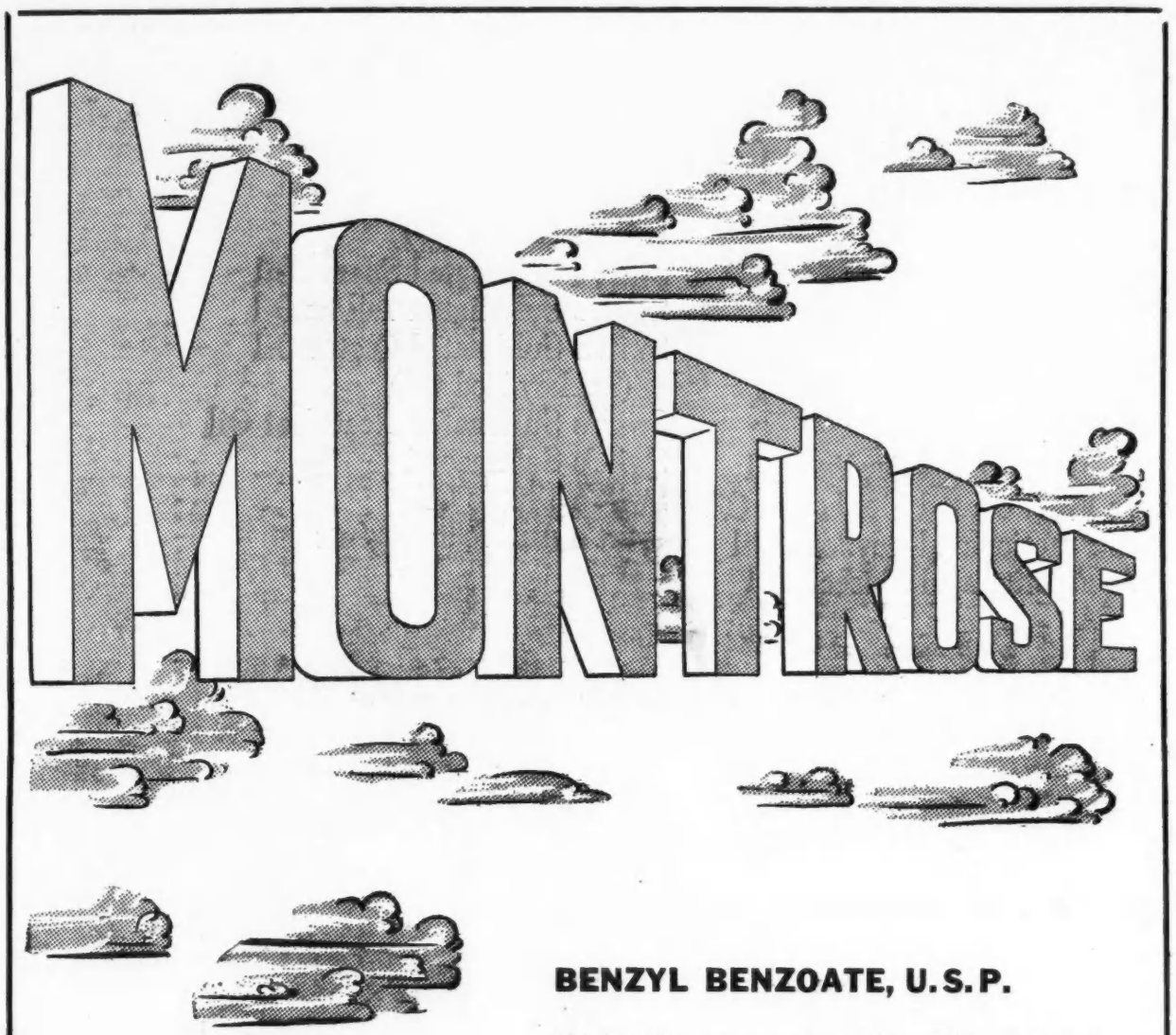
Exploratory research developing products to further increase the efficiency of your operation.

This team is at your service now. Make use of it today!

Address inquiries to: **SWIFT & COMPANY** INDUSTRIAL OIL DEPARTMENT
Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

Caraway Seed—Clover Tops

Caraway seed, Danish, bgs.....lb. .17 Nom.
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
futures, new crop, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17⅛
Carbazole, 97½, dms., ton lots, works. lb. 1.55 - —
Carbinol butyl, norm., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .70 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
tech., dms., zone 1, c.l., frt. alld.lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb .07½- —
zone 2, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
zone 3, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½- —
zone 4, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, USP, cbys....lb. .17 - .19
Carbon tetrachloride sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings. Zone 4 prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Calif. S. F., Calif.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs..lb. 1.80 - 1.85
medium, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Indian, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, cryst., research grade, tins, works..gram. 5.00 - —
in vegetable oil (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps., 100 grams, dlvd. gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
tech., tins, works.....lb. .67½- —
diluted, dry powd., 3,330 A units per gm., bots., works..lb. .70 - —
vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gm., bots., works..lb.37.80 - —
50,000 A units, per gram., bots., works..lb. 7.87 - —
3,330 A units per gram, bots., works..lb. .85 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb.13.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .39 - .40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¾- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .32 - .34
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more same basis..lb. .34 Nom.
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .30 - .32
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more lb. .36 Nom.
smaller lots.....lb. .37 Nom.
Cassia bark, Batavia, No. 1, short-stick, bls. lb. .60 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .18 - .18⅛
thinquill, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
China, rolls, select, cs.....lb. .11 - .11½
broken, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Kwangsi, broken, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
medium, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
thin, bls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Yunnan, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Buds, China, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .25 - .26
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports..long ton.170.00 - —
Siam, c.i.f. Pacific coast.long ton.180.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.39.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works. lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .68 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs., futures..lb. .28½- .29
Indian, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
futures, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld on 100 lbs. or more..lb .36 - —
granules, ctns., same basis....lb. .42 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms. c.l., frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .49 - .54
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .34 - .39
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .49 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .50 - —
36.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .54 - —
gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works. lb. .51 - .57
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .52 - .58
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .57 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .58 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .47 - .51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .61 - .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .40 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works..lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100 lb. lots, works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- 05⅛
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. 04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
Roman, bls., futures.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works..ton.49.50 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.54.50 -55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works, ton.50.50 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.39.50 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works..ton.42.50 -45.50
screenings, bgs., works.....ton.33.50 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.50.00 -60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.35.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - 07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0495- —
tanks .....lb. .0390- —
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works..lb. .1105- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1170- .1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works .....ton.13.50 -14.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½% 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..net ton.16.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock.....ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.50.00 -55.00
Chloral, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Hydrate, jars .....lb. .90 - 95
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.55 - 1.70
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
technical, cns., c.l., works.....lb. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - .12
l.c.l., stock points.....lb. .09 - .15½
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
2 cars, same basis....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
1 car, same basis.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .22
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloro-orthotoluidine (Red KB base), bbls..lb. 1.38 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots., ex whse..lb. 1.25 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. .50 - —
100-lbs., same basis.....lb. .82 - —
25-lbs., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots. lb.12.00 -14.38
jars, dms., smaller lots.....lb.14.75 -15.55
Choline chloride, fib dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works....lb. 2.20 - —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works, lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .09¾- —
8½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .09¾- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .24 - .27
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, bbls. .....lb. .54 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots. .....lb. 7.11 - —
Cinchona bark, USP, red, quill, 30-in., cs..lb. 1.26 Nom.
yellow, broken, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .96 - —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .69 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .42 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works. lb. 4.20 - 4.30
standard, dms., works.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms.....lb. .82 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
due soon .....lb. .33 - .34
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 3.90 - 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 3.85 - 4.75
Cloves, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
futures, bls. .....lb. .10½- .11
Zanzibar, bls. .....lb. .15½- .16
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
imported, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.



BENZYL BENZOATE, U.S.P.

DDT (Government Specifications)

ERGOSTEROL (Non-Irradiated)

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

MONTROSE Chemical Company
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

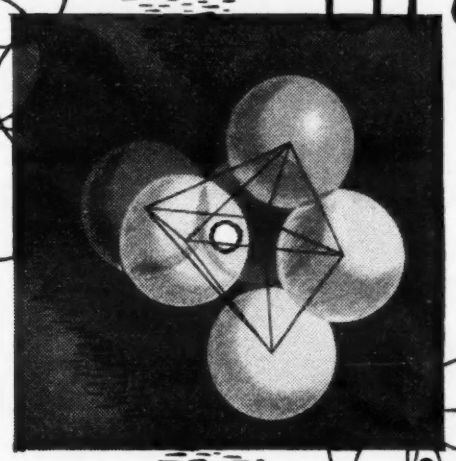
Coaltar coal-gas, water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm.11.10 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.....bbl.11.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl.11.60 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .83¾- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works....lb. 1.58 - —
feed. grade, 49½% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.58 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.....lb. 2.04 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms....lb. .60¾- —
solid 8½% Co, dms.....lb. .69½- —
8% Co, dms.....lb. .65½- —
Naphthenate, solid, 6% Co, dms., dlvd..lb. .37 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .75¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb 1.27½- 1.80
Phosphate feed grade, 34% Co, kgs. lb. 1.26½- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms...lb. .38½- —
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve. or N. Y.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co. kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .91 - .92
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh black, root, bls.....lb. 18 - .19
Blue, bls.....lb. 21 - .23
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. 25½- .30½
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. 50 - .52
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .43 - 44
Condurango bark, bgs., futures....lb. .21 - .23
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .27 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .18¼- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .43 - —
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss.....lb. .26¼- .26¾
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l. lb. .21½- .22½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - .23½
Metal, electrolytic.....lb. .21½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., dlvd..lb. .22½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25 - .28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls.....lb. .33 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls.....lb. .45¼- —
12.5% Cu, bbls.....lb. .44½- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works.....lb. .28 - .30
red, com'l, bbls., works.....lb. .30 - .32½
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld.lb. .21 - .24
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, dms..lb. .21½- —
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb. 39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l. works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.85 - 8.60
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.12.55 -12.80
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.13.55 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Pacific ports.....ton.320.00 Nom.
Atlantic or Gulf ports.....ton.326.00 Nom.
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs, future. lb. .07 - .07½
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Italian, bgs.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min..100 lbs. 6.53 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.58 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.89 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.04 - —
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .39 - .42
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E..ton.80.00 -82.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - 85
Cream of tartar, com., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipt..lb. .35½- —
bbls., kgs., smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .36½
Creosote, beechwood, bots., cbys....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works.....gal. .21½- —
refined, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .25 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works..gal. .20 - —
Hardwood, N. F., bots., cbys.....lb. .80 - .85
Pinewood, dms.....gal. .31 - 32
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17¼- .19
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- .19½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - .18¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¼- .19¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- .19¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - .18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
5 and 10-gals., l.c.l., works....lb. .22 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.13.75 -14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .38 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works.....lb. .30½- —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs.....lb. .70 - .75
Culvers root, bbls.....lb. .60 - .65
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs, futures.....lb. .40 - .41
Italian, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Cutch, extract, 55% tan., bgs., ex dock..lb. .09½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk.. unit-ton. 2.55 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis. unit-ton. 2.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works.....lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd...gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .67 - —
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .29 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .31½- —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs. Columbus, Ga..ton.39.25 - —
Texarkana, Ark.....ton.41.00 - —
Tupelo, Miss.....ton.39.25 - —
Wales, Tenn.....ton.39.25 - —
Rock, paper bgs., works.....ton 34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb 10 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .19 - .19½
over 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Derris root (see Cube root)
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 8.64 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 8.08 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.79 - —
Corn, Canary, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.38 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.82 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.53 - —
dark, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.48 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.92 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.63 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.23 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.67 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.38 - —
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs; cotton bgs., 17c higher.
Potato, dom., bgs.....lb. .12¼- .13
imp., bgs.....lb. .1165- .1185
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.....lb 5.20 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots....100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks.....lb. No prices
Dianisidin, dms.....lb. 1.54 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.50.00 -52.00
California.....ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast. ton 62.00 - —
California.....ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.90.00 - —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast.....lb. .06 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .37 - .38½
l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .39
tanks.....lb. .35½- .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .78¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .79¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .77¾- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld...lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .53½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Dichloroaniiin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .42½- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
tins, small lots, works.....lb. 48 - 50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald....lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works....lb. .33 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - —
smaller containers, same basis....lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .46½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
tanks.....lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .31½- .33¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .32½- .34
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .30 - .32
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works....lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .71 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniiin, dms.....lb. 48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .24½- —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - —

Coaltar—Diethyleneglycol Monobutylether Acetate

Sulphur Hexafluoride... SF_6



another Pennsalt fluorine product

Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF_6), produced from elemental fluorine, is a new addition to Pennsalt's growing list of Fluorine Chemicals.

Sulphur Hexafluoride is a very inert gas, resembling nitrogen in its degree of inactivity. It is odorless, colorless and sparingly soluble in water. The gas is 5 times as heavy as air and is reported to be stable to at least 800°C (1472°F). It is non-flammable and published data indicate that it is non-toxic.

As indicated by the data given here, Sulphur Hexafluoride is suited for use as a gaseous dielectric medium for high voltage equipment, as a refrigerant and as a fire extinguisher . . .

PROPERTIES OF SF_6

Molecular weight: 146.1
Melting Point (at 30 lb./sq. in. absolute): −59.4°F (−50.8°C)
Sublimation Temperature: −82.8°F (−63.8°C)
Density of liquid at −59°F(−50°C): 119 lb./cu. ft.(1.91 g./cu. cm.)
Specific gravity of gas at 1 atm. 68°F (20°C) (air=1): 5.106
Critical Temperature: 113°F (45°C)
Critical Pressure: 510 lb./sq. in. (35.4 atm.)
Critical Density: 48.6 lb./cu. ft. (0.779 g./cu. cm.)
Free Energy of Formation: −237 kg. cal./mol.

Sulphur Hexafluoride is available in experimental and commercial quantities. For more information on this and other new Pennsalt fluorine products, write: The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Whitemarsh Research Laboratories, Special Products Division, Box 4388, Chestnut Hill P.O., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pennsalt, foremost producer of fluorine chemicals, offers:

ELEMENTAL FLUORINE—available in cylinders containing ½, 4 and 6 pounds.

There are many new Pennsalt fluorine products in experimental stages. Some of which include:

SILVER DIFLUORIDE (AgF_2)—a fluorinating agent; coarse, free-flowing, greyish brown powder. Molecular weight 145.9; 13% available fluorine.

COBALT TRIFLUORIDE (CoF_3)—a fluorinating agent; fine, free-flowing, light brown powder. Molecular weight 115.9; 16.5% available fluorine.

METALLIC FLUORIDES—including lead, zinc, cadmium and sodium chromium fluoride.

NEW ORGANIC AND INORGANIC fluorine compounds requiring technically pure fluorine as raw material.

PENN SALT

fluorine chemicals

Diethyleneglycol Monoethylether—Ethyl Carbamate

Diethyleneglycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works..lb. .16½ - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .24½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .22½ - —
tanks ..lb. .20½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, tanks, works...lb. No prices
Diethylstilbestrol, bots. ..kilo.330.00 - —
Digitalin, cryst., bots..gram.18.00 -19.00
powd., bots. ..gram. 1.25 - 1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms.. lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Diglycol laurate, dms..lb. .33 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l..lb. .35 - —
Stearate, bbls., c..lb. .40 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms..lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers ..lb. 1.65 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works...lb. .19 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .07½ - —
tanks, works ..lb. .06½ - —
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs.....lb. .16 Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs. ..lb. .11½ - .12
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., divd. ..lb. .28 - —
tanks, divd. ..lb. .26 - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. 91½ - —
tanks, works ..lb. 90 - —
Sulphate, ret. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .16 - —
ret. 10-gal. dms., works..... lb. 16½ - —
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. 38½ - 48½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. 38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.....lb. 38½ - —
tanks, works, basis 100% .....lb. 38 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .24 - .25¾
l.c.l. ..lb. .25 - .26¾
Dinitroaniline dms., frt equald... lb. 50
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .21¾ - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - .17
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs .....lb. 35 - 38
Dinitrophenol, bbls. ..lb. 26¾ - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.....lb. .07 - .08½
refd., dms.....lb. .17¾ - .18¾
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works..lb 16
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .423 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .433 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .408 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, divd..lb. 44 - —
smaller lots, divd. .....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. 19 - —
Dip oil (see Fat acid oil)
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .35 - .51
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .39 - .54
N. Y. whse.....gal. .53 - .58
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .53 - .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.....lb .48 - .61
dms. ..lb. .45 - .56
Diphenylamine, bbls. ..lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.63.00 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
imp., N.F., cut, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
reeds cs..... No stocks
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.14.85 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb.14.85 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.14.85 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb.19.25 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.30.25 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 3.20 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 4.00 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 6.60 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 4.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.19.25 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 6.35 - —
No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.55 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 9.35 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 3.45 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb. 3.45 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns .....lb. 9.15 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
No. 7, cns.....lb.12.45 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb.16.95 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 4.75 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.17.40 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.....lb. 3.10 - —
No. 9, cns.....lb. 3.10 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
No. 17, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
No. 18, cns.....lb.20.15 - —
No. 21, cns.....lb. 3.95 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
No. 28, cns.....lb.20.70 - —
No. 33, cns.....lb.14.65 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.11.35 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb.11.35 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns.....lb.14.65 - —
No. 37, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.1.35 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.24.00 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works at warehouse.
Black, blue, No. 550.....lb. .61 - —
Jet, No. 551 .....lb. .66 - —
Brown, R, conc.....lb. 1.04 - —
Orange R, brilliant.....lb. .67 - —
Red, 4 B, conc.....lb. 1.03 - —
Yellow, C .....lb. .88 - —
FN conc. .....lb .91 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, same basis.
Auramine, O .....lb. 1.54 - —
Black, basic, blue.....lb. .91 - —
Jet .....lb. .91 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc....lb. 1.21 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc....lb. .61 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra.....lb. .44½ - —
Y, extra .....lb. .48 - —
Fuchsine, conc .....lb. 2.03 - —
Green, Malachite, conc.....lb. 1.64 - —
Rhodamine, B .....lb. 4.37 - —
Safranine, Y, conc.....lb. 2.19 - —
Violet, methyl, B.....lb. .87 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, same basis.
Black, acid blue, B, extra.....lb. .61 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc.....lb. .36 - —
Rhodamine, azo-, R, extra, conc. lb. .79 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO.....lb. 1.12 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc. .....lb. .81 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra.....lb. 1.69 - —
Methanil, conc.....lb. .70 - —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.03 - 1.08
tanners, bbls .....lb. 05½ - 07
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Elecampane root, bls .....lb. .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .48 - .54
select, bndls .....lb .55 - .56
Emetine hydrochloride, bots .....oz.53.50 -54.00
Ephedra herb bls .....lb. .20 - .21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .84 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs..oz. .57 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs.....oz. .38 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .46½ - —
tanks, works .....lb. .44½ - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots..gram .60 - .70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich.
Ergot, USP, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, bots.....oz.60.00 -61.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Butyl, dms., l.c.l., divd.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12½ - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .06½ - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .04½ - —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .18 - .23
USP, anesthesia, hospital, cns.lb. .74 - .89
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20½ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .18½ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20 - .20¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21 - .21¼
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .18½ - .18¾
NF, dms.....lb. .30 - —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12¼ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .55½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .56½ - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .60½ - .66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works, lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms.....lb. .36 - .40
Butyrate, bots.....gal. 5.50 - —
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —
Carbamate, dms., divd. E.....lb. .58 - —

Birds of a feather

The RATH PACKING CO.
Waterloo, Iowa . . .
Using SPENSOL . . . produces high quality mixed fertilizer.

SPENSOL
SPENCER NITROGEN SOLUTIONS

SPENSOL — Spencer nitrogen solutions — makes well-conditioned, economical nitrogen fertilizers for "super-soil" fertility. The technical perfection of these solutions-for-mixing means customer-preference for your products. Spencer's mid-continent location spells top service and supply!

The Spencer Technical Department will gladly advise on your production problems. Write without obligation.

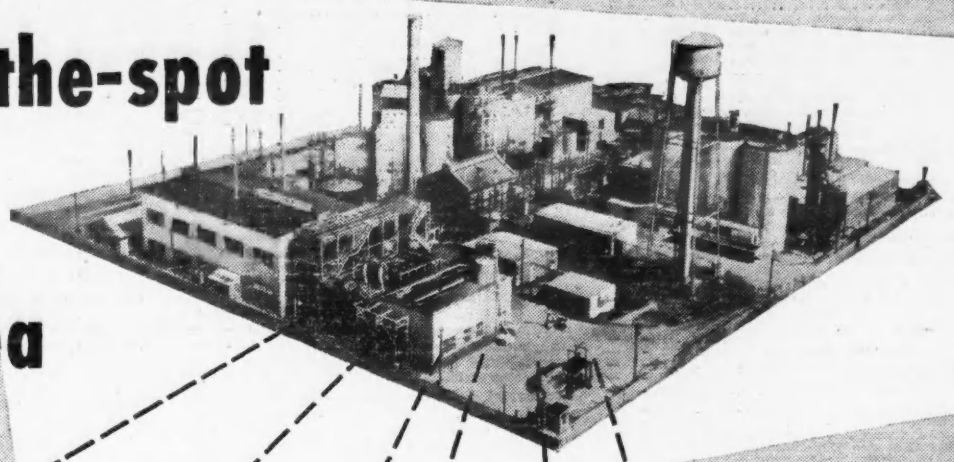
SPENCER CHEMICAL COMPANY
EXECUTIVE AND SALES OFFICES, 9A DWIGHT BLDG., KANSAS CITY 6, MO.
WORKS, PITTSBURG, KANSAS

SPENCER

COMPOSITION OF SPENSOL (SPENCER NITROGEN SOLUTIONS)						
	Ammonium Nitrate %	Anhydrous Ammonia %	Water %	Total Nitrogen %	Nitrate Nitrogen %	Ammonia Nitrogen %
SPENSOL A	65.0	21.7	13.3	40.6	11.37	29.22
SPENSOL B	55.5	26.0	18.5	40.8	9.71	31.10
SPENSOL C	66.8	16.6	16.6	37.0	11.69	25.34

MANUFACTURERS OF HI-NITROGEN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Plant and Laboratories of the Cornwell Chemical Corporation conveniently located on the Delaware River, Cornwells Heights (just outside of Philadelphia).



your johnny-on-the-spot supplier in the Philadelphia area

SULPHURIC ACID
66°— 98%

NITRIC ACID
36° 38° 40° 42°

MIXED ACID
to order

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE SOLUTION
32°

ANHYDROUS GLAUBER'S SALT

MURIATIC ACID
18° 20° 22°

DINITRO-CHLOROBENZENE
—minimum setting point 46° Centigrade

Acids delivered in tankwagons, carboys (13 and 6½ gals.) and 750 lb. drums.

Dinitrochlorobenzene delivered in tankwagons, 55 gal. drums and carboys.

Anhydrous Glauber's Salt shipped in 200 lb. bags.

Cornwell Chemical Corporation
CORNWELLS HEIGHTS, PA.
Telephone: Torresdale (Phila.) 4-7358, Cornwells 0302 • Cable: SEECHEM

Ethyl Chloride—Green, Chrome

Ethyl chloride, tech., tanks....lb. .13½ - —
USP, bbls., cyl....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns....lb. 2.30 - 8.60
Formate, cns., lb., dlvd....lb. .60 - —
dms., dlvd....lb. .60 - —
Formate, dms. ....lb. No stocks
Iodide, bots....lb. 4.08 - 4.27
Lactate, dms., works....lb. .41 - —
Methycrylate, M-2, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works....lb. .63 - .67
P-2, cns., works....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works....lb. No prices
Oenanthate, dms....lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .75 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works, lb. .50 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls....lb. .75 - —
Ethylanilin, dms....lb. .60 - —
Ethylcellulose db. dms., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .54 - .62
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .09 - —
West of Rockies....lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11½ - —
West of Rockies....lb. .12 - —
smaller containers....lb. .12½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies....lb. .08 - —
West of Rockies....lb. .08½ - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .20 - .21
l.c.l., works....lb. .21 - .22
tanks, works....lb. .15 - .16
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

Ethylenediamine, tanks, works....lb. .80 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .13½ - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works....lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works....lb. .16½ - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works....lb. .15 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works....lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works....lb. .23 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .33 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .50 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls....lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots....lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms....lb. 2.20 - 4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls....lb. .14 - .15
Eugenol, prime USP XII....lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls....lb. .17 - .18

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh bgs., works, ton. 17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l., works....ton. 14.00 -17.50
Glass, 20 mesh, bgs., tons, works, ton. 12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l....ton. 9.75 -12.25
Pottery, bulk, c.l., works....ton. 17.00 -19.00
bgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works....ton. 20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs....lb. .09½ - .10
Indian, bgs., afloat....lb. .15 - .15½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs....lb. .10 - .10½
Indian, bgs....lb. .09¾ - .10¼
futures, bgs....lb. .09½ - .10
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works....lb. .13½ - —
water-white, cs., works....lb. .14½ - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal. 34.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls....gal. 2.35 - 2.65
Fishberries, bgs....lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area...ton. 160.00 Nom.
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area...ton. 170.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area...ton. 135.00 Nom.
Fleasseed, black, bgs....lb. .35 - .36
blonde, bgs....lb. .26 - .27
Husks, bgs....lb. .80 - .85
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines, ton. 45.50 - —
l.c.l., mines....ton. 47.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines....ton. 40.00 - —
noncontract c.l., mines....ton. 43.00 - —
l.c.l., mines....ton. 45.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton. 38.50 - —

Fluorspar, washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines...ton. 34.00 - —
65%, bulk, c.l., mines....ton. 33.00 - —
60%, bulk, c.l., mines....ton. 32.00 - —
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 30.00 - —
Formaldehyde, inhibited, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0695- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .0745- —
dms., extra, c.l., works....lb. .0580- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .0645- —
tanks, works....lb. .0420- —
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C....lb. .0445- —
uninhibited, tanks, works....lb. .0400- —
Fringetree bark, bls....lb. .65 - .66
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines...ton. 30.00 - —
Tex. mines....ton. 27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l....ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
dms., cns., l.c.l., works....lb. .15½ - .20½
tanks, works....lb. .09½ - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l....lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l....lb. .30½ - —
tanks....lb. .28 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42½ - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .41½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .40½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .38½ - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l....gal. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .20½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .19½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .28 - —

G

G salt, bbls....lb. .85 - —
Galangal root, bls....lb. .17 - .18
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock..lb. .21 - .23
Extract, bbls....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .1075- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks....gal. .118 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .105 - .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .105 - .1225
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks, gal. .115 - —
natural, 26-70, octane group 3, tanks..gal. .085 - —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd....lb. 1.25 - —
export, cs....lb. 1.35 - —
Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls....lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls....lb. .16 - .17
grd., bbls., bxs....lb. .19 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. .21 - .22
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns. dms....lb. 3.40 - —
prime....lb. 2.75 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns....lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, bls....lb. .14½ - .15
Cochin, bleached, bgs....lb. No stocks
unbleached, bgs., futures....lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs....lb. .20 Nom.
No. 2, bgs....lb. .19 - .19½
No. 3, futures....lb. .17 - .17½
Rhattoom, bgs....lb. .16½ - .17
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., works....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.75
l.c.l., bgs., works....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.10
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .21 - .24
36/56, bgs., c.l., same basis....lb. .22 - .26
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis....lb. .23 - .26
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis...lb. .25 - .27
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices, 1c. higher than c.l. hide, 100-121 (jelly in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .23 - .27
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .29
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .30
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .31
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .28 - .32
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .29 - .33
299-350, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .30 - .34
351-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .31 - .35
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .32 - .36
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .33 - .37
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .34 - .38
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .35 - .39
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .36 - .40
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls., ½c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .25 - .30
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd....lb. .24 - .25
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .39½ - .40¼
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks, dlvd....lb. .39½ - .40
high gravity, dms., c.l....lb. .39½ - .40¼
l.c.l....lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks....lb. .39¾ - .40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l....lb. .39½ - .41½
tanks....lb. .39½ - .41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l....lb. .39½ - .41¼
l.c.l....lb. .40 - .41¾
tanks....lb. .39½ - .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l....lb. .39½ - .40¼
l.c.l....lb. .39½ - .40¾
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots....oz. 22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots....oz. 20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs., futures, lb. .30 - .31
Goldenseal root, bls....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs....lb. 6.30 - 6.35
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots..oz. 13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots....oz. 14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs....lb. No stocks
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd..lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse..lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse....lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse..lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bgs., ex whse....lb. .23 - —
Grease, house, loose....lb. 14½ - —
White, choice, loose....lb. .18 - —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose....lb. .17 - —
Green, brilliant, (thioflavin, toner, molybdic, bgs., works..lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, bgs., works....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .32 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .33 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .34 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. .34½ - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .35½ - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .37½ - —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .37½ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .38½ - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .41¾ - —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .42¾ - —

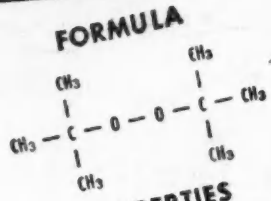
From SHELL CHEMICAL ...in commercial quantities

A new, exceptionally stable polymerization catalyst of high purity

Di-Tertiary-Butyl Peroxide

...for resins of finer color and clarity

FORMULA



PROPERTIES

Molecular Wt.	146.22
Boiling Pt. (760 mm)	111°C
Spec. Gravity 20°/4°C	0.800
Refr. Index, n_D^{20}	1.389
Flash Pt. (Tag Open Cup)	65°F
Solubility in water, 20°C (wt.%)	<0.1%

DI-TERTIARY-BUTYL PEROXIDE offers resin manufacturers an exceptionally stable polymerization catalyst *with a purity of 97%*. This new, liquid organic peroxide is insensitive to shock. It can be stored for long periods of time at temperatures up to 80°C. without change in composition or danger of explosion. Because of this stability, DTBP can be safely handled in far higher concentrations than most peroxides.

Activation is governed solely by temperature and is independent of the reaction media. This permits very accurate control of quality during polymerization reactions. Resins of superior color and clarity are obtained because splitting of DTBP into free radicals—which initiate chain polymerization—does not leave any harmful residues.

DTBP is soluble in most resin-forming monomers. It is an effective catalyst in polymerization reactions carried out at temperatures above 100°C.

DTBP is now available in commercial quantities.

Among the many other products manufactured by Shell Chemical are Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol and Acetone.

A letterhead request to any Shell Chemical district office listed below will bring you technical literature and a sample.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6 • 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit

Green, chrome, reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .15 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .16¾- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .22¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26¾- —

Chrome green prices are ½c higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
pure, bgs., works..lb. .32 - 38¼
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs..lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs..lb 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V)
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Ormolella robusta herb, bls..lb. .30 - .35
Orpine resin, cs..lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls..lb. .35 - .50
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins..lb. 1.70 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys..lb. 1.80 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms..lb. 2.85 - —
Guarana, powd., cs..lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs..lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs..lb. .14 - .14½
white, sorts, 1, bgs..lb. .28 - .29
powdered, USP, bbls..lb. .20½- 21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs..lb. .45 - .50
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs..lb. .26 - .28
No. 2, bgs..lb. .21 - .23
No. 3, bgs..lb. .17 - .18
Manila, DBB, bgs..lb. .23½- .24½
MA, bgs..lb. .23½- .24½
Inha C, bgs..lb. .27½- .28½
Philippine, 1st quality, bgs..lb. .27 - .29
2nd quality, bgs..lb. .22 - .24
3rd quality, bgs..lb. .19 - .22
Damar, Batavia, AE, cs..lb. .24½- .26¼
E, cs..lb. .18 - .19
Singapore, No. 1..lb. .29 - .30
No. 2, cs..lb. .23 - .25
East India, black, bold, bgs..lb. .14 - .15½
Batu, bold, bgs..lb. .11 - .12½
mnos, bgs..lb. .08½- .09½
Ethnl, cns..lb. .25 - .27
Kauri, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., cfcd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .17 - .17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .17 - .17¾
Euphorbium, cs..lb .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs..lb. .85 - .90
Gamboge, pipe, cs..lb. 1.70 - 2.00
powd., bbls..lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs..lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs..lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, No. 1..lb. .46 - .51
No. 2..lb. .38 - .43
No. 3..lb. .33 - .36
No. 4..lb. .28 - .31
No. 5..lb. .23 - .27
No. 6..lb. .20 - .22
Kauri, bgs..lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs..lb. .42 - .48
Mastic, cs..lb. 2.25 - —
Myrrh, cs..lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs..lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs..lb. .22 - .28
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks..lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Scammony, cs..lb 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs..lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs..lb. 3.60 - 3.70
No. 2, cs..lb. 3.20 - 3.25
No. 3, cs..lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls..lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs..lb. .06 - .07
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bags., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald..ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —

Gypsum, terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works..ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works..ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs..lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns..lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .70 - 71
Helonias root, bls..lb. 2.20 - 2.23
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls.
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l..lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works..lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls..lb. .90 - 1.15
Henna leaves, bls..lb. .25 - .28
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .34 - .36
Heptane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .12½- .13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works..lb. 1.25 - —
dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .90 - 1.00
Hexamethylene-tetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .26 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .27 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .38 - —
Hexane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .13½- .14½
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots..oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots..oz.20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls..lb. .55 - 1.30
Horehound, bls..lb. .12 - .13
Hydrangea root, bls..lb. .14 - .15
Hydrastine, bots..oz.53.50 -53.80
Sulphate, bots..oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls..lb. .03½- .05
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. or West coast via Panama Canal..lb .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms..lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns..lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.39.00 -42.00
Hyoscyamine, bots..oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots..oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots..oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .52½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .44½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .28½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs..lb. .50 - .55
Leaves, bgs..lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs..lb. .50 - .52
Ichthammol, NF, bots..lb 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests..lb. 2.14 - 2.80
synth., paste, bots..lb .16½- .19
powd., bbls..lb 74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots..lb 18.00 -23.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd..lb 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse., Staten Island..lb 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars..lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Iodoform, dms., kgs..lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone ketone, alpha, cns..lb 12.30 -16.40
beta, cns..lb. 9.00 -12.50
pure, cns..lb. 5.65 - 7.95
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs..2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't. point..lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point..lb. 2.40 - 2.53
10-25 lbs., ship't point..lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs..lb. 4.75 - 4.90
powd., bgs..lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls..lb 20 - 21

isn't that the Mathieson Plant?

"It's one of them, Mr. Jones—the Niagara Falls plant."

Yes, Mr. Jones and there's another at Saltville, Va., to serve the southeast, and a third at Lake Charles, La., serving the southwest. With three plants, Mathieson offers triple flexibility in deliveries of caustic soda. Call it three sources of supply. That's why weather, breakdowns, railroad or labor conditions seldom keep Mathieson from making prompt deliveries.

The Mathieson Alkali Works (Inc.), 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.

Caustic Soda...Soda Ash...Bicarbonate of Soda...Liquid Chlorine...Chlorine Dioxide Ammonia, Anhydrous & Aqua...HTH Products...Dry Ice...Carbonic Gas...Sodium Chlorite Products...Sodium Methylate

Mathieson CHEMICALS

Iron Acetate—Litharge

Iron acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
solut., USP IX, cbys	lb.	.16	—
djns.	lb.	.17	—
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.00	7.00
cryst., tech., bbls., works	100 lbs.	5.00	6.00
l.c.l, bbls, works	100 lbs.	5.50	8.00
USP X, lump, bbls	lb.	.07½	.08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald	lb.	.06½	.07
Citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.77	.79
Glycerophosphate, N F., powd	lb.	4.35	—
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms	lb.	1.50	1.52
Iodide, bots	lb.	3.48	3.63
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.21	—
Nitrate, red, tech., dms	lb.	.03½	.04
Oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.83	.85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs.	lb.	.64	.65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms.	lb.	.69	.72
Reduced, 90%, kgs	lb.	.85	—
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms	lb.	.22	—
Stearate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.43	—
ton lots	lb.	.44	—
less ton lots	lb.	.45	—
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	26.50	—
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms	lb.	.09¼	.10
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms	lb.	.45	.46
Oxalate, bbls	lb.	.23½	—
dms., bgs	lb.	.25½	.26½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.23½	.26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.97	1.10
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works,	gal.	3.85	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	3.85	4.05
tanks, works	gal.	4.23	—
Isobutyl acetate, cns	lb.	.97	1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
cns., works	lb.	.63	.67
P-5, cns., works	lb.	.60	—
Propionate, cns	lb.	No prices.	
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works	lb.	.33	.36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns	lb.	3.20	4.00
cbys., extra	lb.	3.10	—
Isopentane, dms., works	lb.	.45	.55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).			
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).			
Isopropylamine, dms., works	lb.	.25	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls	lb.	.15	.16
Jalap root NF, bls	lb	.44	.49
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.50	.53
Resin, powd., bxs	lb.	7.15	7.25
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.10	.16
Tar, USP, dms	lb	.50	.92

K

Kamala, powd., cns	lb.	.46	.46
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks	gal.	09025	—
Bayonne, 41-43, w w., tanks	gal.	.103	—
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.1115	.1340
Gulf ports, 41-43, w.w., tanks	gal.	.09	.095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, w.w., tanks	gal.	.095	.09625
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks	gal.	.1125	.13
47 w.w., tanks	gal.	.125	.13
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.07	.08
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse.	ton.	85.00	-95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse.	ton.	95.00	-105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls	lb.	1.80	2.00
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.24	.25
USP, dms., works	lb.	.22	.23
hydrous, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.23½	—
USP, dms., works	lb.	.21¼	—
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.24¼	.24½
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.55	.57
Laurel berries, bls	lb.	.25	.26
Leaves, Portuguese, good, bls.	lb.	.07	.07½
Greek, bls., futures	lb.	.12	.12½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.66	—
ordinary, bls	lb.	.30	.31
select, bls	lb.	.75	—
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.15½	—
cryst., bbls	lb.	.19¼	—
gran., powd., bbls	lb.	.19¼	—
Arsenate, basic, powder, 6-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.21¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22¾	.23¾
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.29¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.30¼	.31¼
Lead arsenate prices are works or frt. alld. on 96 lbs or more to dest.		whse.	basis
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¼	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb	49	—
Iodide, NF V, jars	lb.	2.94	3.13
Linoleate, solid, 13% bbls	lb.	.43½	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.17½	—
E. St. Louis	lb.	.1730	—
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.27½	—
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28½	—
up to 2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.16¼	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.22	—
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18	—
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.33½	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.29	.31
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.20¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
97% Pb_3O_4 bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
98% Pb_3O_4 bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¾	—
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb., dms.	lb.	.25	—
Silicate, bgs.	lb.	.17	.17½
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.49	—
ton lots	lb.	.50	—
less ton lots	lb.	.54	—
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.14	—
solid, 30% Pb, dms	lb.	.19	—
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼	.21¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	.22¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
Lecithin, edible, rech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.29
unbleached, c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	.27
Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	.25	.30
powd., bbls	lb.	.40	.42
Root, bls	lb.	.06	.07
5-lb. bundles, cs	lb.	.60	.65
powd., bbls	lb.	.10½	.11
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾	—
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works	tons.	9.00	9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.00	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00	—
Berkeley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	9.00	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00	—
Cedar Hallow, Pa.	ton.	9.50	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	8.50	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	8.50	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	9.00	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	8.50	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	8.50	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	8.50	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	8.50	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	9.00	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	8.50	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	8.50	—
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	9.00	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	8.00	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	7.50	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	8.50	—
Riverton, Va.	ton.	8.50	—
Rockland, Maine.	ton.	9.00	—
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	6.50	—
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton.	9.39	—
Sherwood, Wis.	ton.	8.50	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	8.00	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	9.50	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00	—
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	11.50	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	11.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	11.50	—
Berkeley, W. Va.	ton.	10.00	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	11.50	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	9.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	11.50	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	11.65	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	10.00	—
Engle, W. Va.	ton.	11.50	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	11.50	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	9.50	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	9.50	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	12.25	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	11.50	—
LeRoy, Minn.	ton.	10.50	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	10.00	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	12.25	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	10.50	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	10.00	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	12.25	—
Petoskey, Mich.	ton.	10.00	—
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00	—
Rapid City, S. Dak.	ton.	12.00	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	10.00	—
Rockland, Maine.	ton.	9.00	—
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	8.00	—
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton.	12.14	—
Sherwood, Wis.	ton.	10.00	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	8.50	—
York, Pa.	ton.	11.50	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	11.70	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	11.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	11.50	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	11.00	—
Engle, W. Va.	ton.	11.50	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.50	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	10.00	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	10.00	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00	—
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	10.00	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	10.00	—
York, Pa.	ton.	11.50	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).			
Limestone, grd., bulk, works	ton.	1.40	—
Linalool, ex bois de rose	lb.	4.50	6.85
ex lignaloe wood	lb.	6.50	7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots.	lb.	4.35	7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots.	lb.	8.25	8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	5.10	6.38
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.	lb.	.34	.35
without leaves, bls.	lb.	.31	.35
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills.	ton.	65.00	—
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.19¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼	—

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS

ORONITE POLYBUTENES

HAVE WIDE APPLICATION IN ADHESIVES

Oronite Polybutenes find wide application in the formulation of pressure sensitive adhesives, industrial tape and surgical tape masses, colorless label adhesives, and cements.

The inherent tackiness of Polybutenes give close control of "quick grab," "legs," and removal characteristics. They can be emulsified and in conjunction with resin or resin emulsions can be used as extenders and modifiers of latex.

This product development by Oronite has many other uses such as in electrical insulation, rubber, leather treatment, inks, and moulding powders to name a few.

Find out how Oronite Polybutenes can help improve your products. Contact one of the offices below for more detailed information

A FEW OTHER APPLICATIONS FOR POLYBUTENES

MILLED RUBBER COMPOUNDS
Gives decided softening action. Increases tackiness. Is inert to atmospheric oxidation.

PLASTICIZER
Increases flexibility and tackiness at low concentrations. Maintains clarity due to complete solubility.

POWDER METALLURGY
Improves moulding powders, withstands elevated operating temperatures, non-charring clean burn off.

WATERPROOFING
Formulation of waterproofing coatings. Non-separating, high coating power, better adhesion and flexibility.

INKS
Formulation of paste inks and cartridge inks. Excellent pigment carrying properties, compatible with fatty acids, oils and metallic soaps.

LEATHER TREATMENT
Used in emulsions for softening moistureproofing and immersion treatment.

ELECTRICAL INSULATION
Has high dielectric strength, low power factor, flexibility and tackiness.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

200 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
STANDARD OIL BLDG., LOS ANGELES 15, CALIFORNIA
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK
600 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

Lithium bromide, bbl., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
Chloride, jars .....lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. 1.90 - —
Hydroxide, jars .....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point..lb. .06 - .06¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¼ - .06¾
bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¼ - .06¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½ - .06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .08½ - —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .08½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .08¾ - —
Lithopone Pac. Cst. prices ¾c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .88 - .93
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .85 - .86
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works...oz. 25.50 -35.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .38½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½ - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½ - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28½ - —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26½ - —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .44½ - .49¼
Lovage root, imp., bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Lupulin, NF VII, tins.....lb. 10.00 -11.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 2.35 - 2.50

M

Mace, No. 1, Siauw, cs.....lb. 1.38 - 1.42
East Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Papua, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
West Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
broken, futures .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Madder, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls., works..lb. .20 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works..lb. .26 - .30
Bromide, dms. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¼ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11½ - —
USP, bgs., c.l. frt. equald..lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10½ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11½ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½ - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J., except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean, and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald, with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works...lb. .12¾ - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls. .....lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8%, ingots, cs., works...lb. .29½ - —
sticks, cs. .....lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .40½ - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls....lb. .62 - .67
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l...lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, chem. grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton. 60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. Chewalah, Wash..ton. 27.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .28½ - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue, bls. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Leaves, bls .....lb. .40 - .41
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½ - —
Arsenate, bgs. .....lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls. .....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works...lb. .18 - .19
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works .....ton. 77.00 -82.00
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms.....lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide jars .....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms..lb. .44½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls....lb. .45¾ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East.....lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate liquid, 6% Mn, dms..lb. .22½ - —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .44¾ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, bbls....lb. .69 - .70½
precip., dms.....lb. .20 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works....lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80% bgs.....lb. .04 - .06
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..ton. 56.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Balto. or Cincinnati..ton. 63.00 - —
Sulphate, industrial grade, 80%, bgs. lb. .05 - .05¾
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East....ton. 64.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 71.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices
solid, 8% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton. 62.00 -63.00
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
small, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Mannitol, com'l, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .43
reagent, cs., works.....lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. .....lb. .20 - .20½
French, bls.....lb. .50 - .51
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Menadione, USP, bots., works..gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 8.50 - 8.75
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.10
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. 8.90 - 9.05
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms.....lb. 2.13 - 2.18
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb. 5.27 - 5.32

Mercury iodide, red, NF, dms.....lb. 4.17 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 4.27 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11½ - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., works.....lb. .65 - .80
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.22 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .72 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .74 - 1.10
l.c.l., frt. alld .....gal. .77 - 1.12
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .66 - 1.00
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher
synthetic, eastern production, Zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .38½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .28 - —
synthetic, zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse.....gal. .47½ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol Zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash.
Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .37½ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .33 - —

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾ - —
hydrogenated, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾ - —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½ - .12
W. of Miss. .....lb. .11½ - .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½ - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½ - .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½ - .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42½ - —
Methyl acetoacetate prices, frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - —
Natural Methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal higher.
group B, dms., incl., c.l., E. Miss., frt. alld..gal. .50 - .95
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .71 - .95
tanks, same basis.....gal. .50 - .80
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E..gal. .53½ - —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .56½ - —

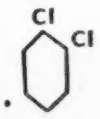
Lithium Bromide—Methylal

Methyl acetone, synth., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E..gal. .57 - —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .59 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E.....gal. .44½ - —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .46½ - —
Methyl acetone, synth. East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more....lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Benzoate, cns. .....lb. .65 - 1.20
Bromide, cns.....lb. .63 - .65
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .70
Chloride, indust., cyl., works...lb. .16 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works.....lb. .14¾ - —
single-unit, works.....lb. .14 - —
refrigeration, indust. consumers, refrigeration machinery mfrs., cyls., dlvd..lb. .33 - —
retail refrigeration consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd..lb. .41 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 3.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. .....lb. 37.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys.....lb. 4.33 - 4.52
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works..lb. .45 - —
cns., works.....lb. .48 - .53
P-1, cns., works.....lb. .60 - —
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs .....lb. .45 - —
Methylal, crude, dms., c.l., works...lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .05 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .02 - —
refined, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .04½ - —

Available in Quantity

Prompt Shipment

o-Dichlorobenzene



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Dow's o-Dichlorobenzene is now available in quantity for prompt shipment. This versatile solvent is particularly valuable as a remover of tarry residues, such as those found in automobile carburetors, and of rubber coatings from steel equipment. Detailed product information is available on request. Your inquiry will receive prompt attention.

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DOW

CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Methylamyl Ketone—Oil, Camphor

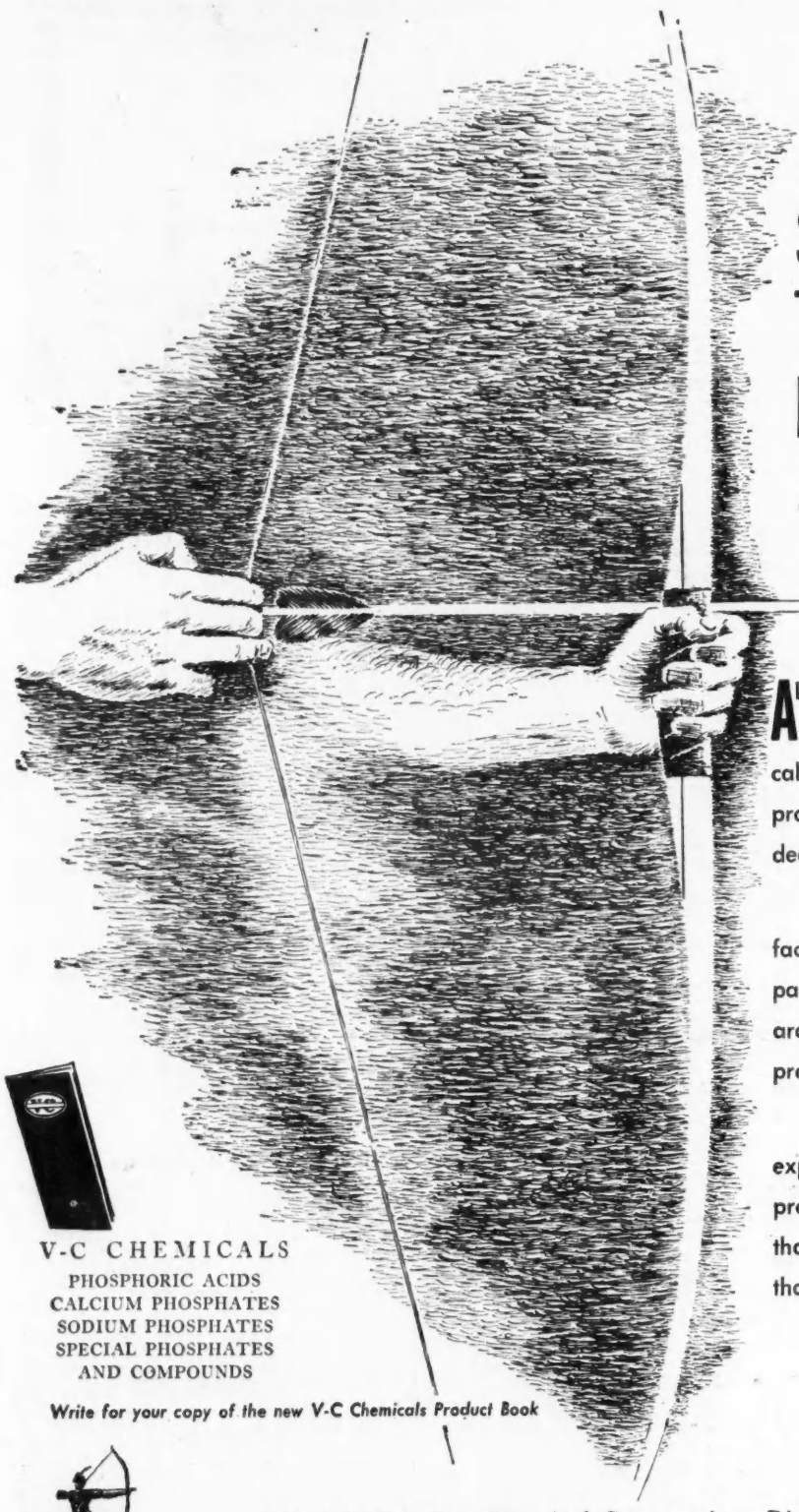
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works, lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more. lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald. lb. 2.42 - —
50-lb. lots, kgs., same basis. lb. 2.52 - —
25-lb. lots, kgs., same basis. lb. 2.57 - —
Methylene chloride, indust., dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd., E. lb. .13½- —
tanks, divd., E. lb. .11½- —
Methyleneanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., divd. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .12 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works. lb. 60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns. lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns. lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns. lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .14½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, divd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works, divd. lb. .22½- —
tanks, works, divd. lb. .20 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03¾- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works. lb. .03¾- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
Mica, wet-grd., extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07½- .07¾
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼- .07½
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07½- .07¾
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd W. of Miss R., ½c higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .14½- .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .16 - .17½
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .41 - .44¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .41½- .48¼
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots. lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25½- —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots. lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, tank, U. S. port. gal. .87 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate)
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo. powd., kgs. lb 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content. lb .96 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content. lb .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .06 - .07½
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .08¼
smaller containers, works. lb. .09 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .05½- .06¼
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .27½- —
smaller containers, same basis. lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .25 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. basis 100%. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%. lb. .34½- .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .34 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms. lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, wks. lb. .16 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Morphine, cns., 25 ozs. oz. 12.40 - —
Acetate, cns., 25 ozs. oz. 9.90 - —
Hydrobromide, cns., 25 ozs. oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 25 ozs. oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns., 25 ozs. oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs. lb. .75 - .76
Mullein leaves, bls lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 38.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb. 8.00 -14.25
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs. lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs. lb. 4.60 - 5.45
Xylol, cns. lb. 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs. lb 1.80 - 2.00
Musk root, bls. lb. No prices
Mustard seed, Calif., brown. lb. .21 - .21½
Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Dutch, yellow, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
futures, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Montana, brown, bgs., source. lb. .11½- .12
Oriental, bgs. lb. .07¼- .07½
new crop futures, source. lb. .07½- .08
yellow, bgs., source. lb. .15 - .15½
Washington, yellow, bgs. lb. .16 Nom.
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock. ton. 54.00 -55.00
J2, ex dock. ton. 47.00 -48.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., tanks, same basis. lb. .05¼- .07¼
78°, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .06½- .08
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .08½
tanks, same basis. lb. .05½- .07½
refined, industrial, bbls. lb. .10¼- .11
bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .09¾- .10½
tanks, same basis. lb. .09¼- .10
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .13 - .13½
Neocinchopen, USP, dms., works. lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, crys., cns. lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel, carbonate, bbls. lb. .41 - —
Chloride, bbls. lb. .21½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Metal, electro cathodes, cs. lb. .33¾- —
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .38 - —
Sulphate, bbls., divd. lb. .15 - .15½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works. kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Hydrochloride, dms., works. kilo. 9.00 - —
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs. lb. .988 - —
tins, dealers lb. 1.103 - —
Nikethamide, bots, cbys. lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. 20.00 -24.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l. lb. .10 - .11
tanks lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .29 - .31
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .31 - .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .35 - .37
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 107.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit-ton. 4.20 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 4.15 + 40-
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots. lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works. lb. .25 - —
2 dms., works. lb. .25 - —
Nonylnaphthalene blend (mono and di), tanks, works. lb. .14 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs. lb. .44 - —
Istrian, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat. lb. .59 - .60
West Indian, bgs. lb. .64 - .65
futures lb. .60 - .61
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .09 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works. lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., group 3. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks, group 3 gal. .15½- —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 4.45 - 5.00
NF, bots. lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns. lb. .80 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots. lb. 120.00 -250.00
Seed, bots. lb 110.00 -200.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms. lb. .75 - 1.25
Russian, cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns. lb. .65 - .85
Avocado, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks lb. .26½ Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 2.35
60-65%, cns. lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns. lb. 4.00 - 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns. lb. .95 - 1.76
rectified, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe Wood).
Bone dms., works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms. lb. 2.15 - 2.45
redistilled, USP IX, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Calamus, cns. lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns. lb. .55 - .75
synthetic, dms. lb. .15 - .40



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HAND IN HAND WITH INDUSTRY

Oil, cananga, native, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 9.10
rectified, cns. .....lb. 7.50 -12.60
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Cardamom, bots. .....lb.26.00 -31.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 3.75
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l.....lb. .28 - .28½
l.c.l. .....lb. .29 - .29½
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l., lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
tanks .....lb. .24 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .28¾ - —
tanks .....lb. .27 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .26¾ - —
tanks .....lb. .26 - —
hydrog., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23½ - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms lb. .15 - .15½
75% (60-62% fat), dms.....lb. .21 - .21½
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.85
Cedarwood, cns.....lb .65 - .95
dms. .....lb. .58 - .86
Celeryseed, bots. .....lb 15.00 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.....lb. 56 -
Chinawood (see Oil tung)
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.40.00 -62.00
Leaf, Ceylon.....lb. 1.50 - —
Seychelle .....lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .85 - —
Java, cns .....lb. 1.45 - —
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports. lb. .24½- .25
Pac. coast.....lb. .23½- .24
refined, Cocoun type, tax incl., cms., l.c.l..lb. .30½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .32 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .22 - .24
Codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 2.55 - 2.60
Coriander, bots.....lb.34.00 -37.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .28 - .29
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd E lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, works.....lb. .32 Nom.
Costus, bots.....oz.42.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works..lb. .28 - —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .35½- —
tankcars .....lb. .34 Nom.
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb 4.75 - 5.50
Cubeb, cns. .....lb. 6.75 -10.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots. .....lb 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots. .....lb.11.00 -15.00
Decras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Dillweed, bots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, USP, cns.....lb. 2.30 Nom.
Eucalyptus, rect., USP, 80-90%, cns. lb. 1.05 - 1.4
70-80%, cns.....lb. .85 - 1.50
Fennel, sweet, cns. .....lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms.... 1,000,000 units. .22½- —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .29 - .31
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .32 - .35
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .36 - .38
concentrate, 160,000 A units, dms.. 1,000,000 units. .36 - .37
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .38 - .39
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .43 - .43½
1,000,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .45 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.15.25 -21.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.11.00 -15.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 7.75 -13.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.....lb 1.85 - 2.50
Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
extra, winter, strained, dms....lb. .28 - .28½
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .29½- .30
Guaiacwood, cns. .....lb. 2.05 - 4.15
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. No prices
Juniper berry, dom., bots.....lb. 6.35 -12.50
imported, USP .....lb. 7.50 -12.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots. .....lb.20.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester..lb. 4.75 -10.15
30-32% ester.....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Russian, 25-lb. .....lb.11.75 - —
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 2.25
tech., cns. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.75
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns..lb. 3.10 - 3.60
Messina .....lb. 3.25 - 4.35
terpeneless, bots. .....lb.40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 2.30
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.30 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns. .....lb. 3.00 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.70
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns....lb. 7.50 -11.25
terpeneless, bot.....lb.35.00 -53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .2900- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2890- .3040
tankcars .....lb. .2780- —
tankwagon .....lb. .2810- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw
Linseed, replacement, dms.....lb. .2410- .2450
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks..gal. .255 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks..gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .285 - —
Penna., W., cylinder, 600-650 flash, tanks..gal. .33 - .38
cylinder, 600-650 steam refd., tanks..gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70° F. No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks.gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks..gal. .11- .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.20 - 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 8.40
Italian, cns.....lb. 8.50 -10.00

Oil, menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto.lb. No prices
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2390- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2540- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2240- —
tanks .....lb. .21 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Seed, exp., dms.....lb. .28 - .29
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .44 - .44½
20°, dms.....lb .42 - .42½
30°, dms.....lb. .39 - .39½
Neroli, French, bots.....lb.187.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.180.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns.....lb 4.75 - 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .60 - 1.15
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24½- —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Oleo, extra, tcs., Chicago.....lb. .22 Nom.
Olibanum, bots .....lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine.....lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.35 - 4.40
Spanish, dms., duty paid.....gal. 4.50 - 4.60
Moroccan, dms., same basis...gal. 4.00 - 4.10
foots, dms.....lb. .25 - .25½
tankcars .....lb. .23 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns. lb. .80 - 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.85
Messina, coppers .....lb. 4.50 - 6.25
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.80.00 -135.00

Oil, origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Palm, Niger, dms.....lb. No prices
Palmarosa, cns. .....lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y. lb. No prices
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, works..gal .10 - —
Patchouli, cns. .....lb.10.75 -45.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .29 - .30
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E...lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. East.....lb. .34 Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns.lb. No stocks
Imported, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 5.00
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.50 - 8.75
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 8.10 - 9.25
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 4.30
Pimento berry, dms.....lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 3.25
Pine, dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .65 - .69
l.c.l., works, South.....gal. .66 - .70
ex whse, N.Y.C.....gal. .75 - .79
tanks, works, South.....gal. .55 - .60
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East.lb. .11 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse. N.Y.C..gal. .86 - —
Pineneedle, Canadian, 25-lb. cans..lb. 2.20 - —
Siberian, cns. .....lb. 3.05 - 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.00 -14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms...gal. .18 - —
tankwagon .....gal. .13½- —
light, dms.....gal. .16½- —
tankwagon .....gal. .12½- —

Oil, rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .30½- .31
Red, single dist., dms.....lb. .25¾- .26¾
tanks .....lb. .24½- —
double dist., dms.....lb. .28¾- .29¼
tanks .....lb. .27 - —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.14.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.....gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots. .....lb. 1.10 - 4.15
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 5.55
Spanish, cns. .....lb. 1.90 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns....lb 13.75 -22.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .18 - .19
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2390- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2540- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2240- —
tanks .....lb. .21 - —
Sassafras, artificial.....lb. .65 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms.lb. 1.90 - 2.30
Savin, cns.....lb. 5.00 -13.50
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports...lb. No prices
Sesame, tanks.....lb. No prices
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works.gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works .....gal. .15 - .16
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills....lb. .24½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06¾ Nom.

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Oil, Soybean, Alkali—Pentane

Oil, soybean, refined, alkali, dms., c.l lb. .2775- —
l.c.l. lb. .2840- .2880
tanks lb. .2675- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .2625- —
l.c.l. lb. .2690- .2730
tanks lb. .2525- —
winterized, ref., tankcars, dlvd. East lb. .28 Nom.
Spearmint, dms. lb. 7.50 -10.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms. lb. .2670- —
natural, 45°, dms. lb. .25½- —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks, lb. No prices
semi-refined, tanks lb. No prices
Sweet birch, Northern, cns. lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Southern, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton. 50.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. 07¼- —
tanks, works lb. 05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms. lb. .26 - .26½
Tansy, cns. lb. 9.75 -14.00
Tar pine, crude, dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .52¼- .54¾
tanks, works, South gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. 60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.35
white, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.80
technical, white, cns. lb. 35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l. lb. .26 Nom.
l.c.l. lb. .26½- .27
tanks lb. .24½- .24¾
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms. lb. .85 - .90

Oil, vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 20.00 -38.00
Haitian lb. 18.00 -33.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms. lb. No stocks
Winter-bleached, dms. lb. No stocks
Wheat germ, dms. gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .53½- .56½
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .51 - .55
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .51 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .54 - .58
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .53½- .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .58 - .62
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .53½- .56½
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .70 - .74
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .72 - .76
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .72 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .75 - .79
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .72 - .75

Oil, white mineral, USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .79 - .83
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .84 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .87 - .91
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, natural, Northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -17.25
Southern, cns. lb. 3.05 - 6.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns. lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Wormwood, cns. lb. 8.75 -13.50
Ylang-Ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 11.00 -25.00
first, bots. lb. 9.75 -15.00
second, bots. lb. 7.00 -10.00
third, bots. lb. 3.50 - 7.50
Oleostearin, trcs. lb. .22 - .22½
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works ton. 7.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 21.30 -21.55
gran., USP, cns. lb. 22.70 -22.95
powd., USP, cns. lb. 22.70 -22.95
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .27 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago

Orange, dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.15 - —
Molybdate, bbls. lb. .59 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, bbls., kgs., works lb. .90 - 95
Persian, bbls. lb. .30 - 45
Orange flowers, bls. lb. .46 - 48
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls., same basis. lb. .21 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .13 - .14
Sweet, bls. lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .19 - .19½
Sicilian, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .33 - .34
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .36 - .37
Verona, bls. lb. .22 - .23
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. 24 25
Orthoaminobiphenyl dms., c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works. lb. .00½- —
Orthochlorophenol, dms. lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - .35
l.c.l., works lb. .33½- .35½
tech., 29°-30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - .34½
l.c.l., works lb. .32½- .34½
26°-27°, dms, c.l., works lb. .26¾- .28¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾- .28¾
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., wks., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .07½- .08½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- .10½
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 - 53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .15 - 18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms lb. .66 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms lb. .11 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms lb. .90 - —
Ortholidin, distilled, kgs lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms lb. .19 - .21
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots. gram 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 6.55 - 7.40

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Papain, powd., cs. lb. 5.25 - 6.25
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, N.F., cns., 1,000-oz. lots. oz. 6.60 - —
smaller lots oz. 6.30 - 6.50
Sulphate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Spanish, bgs. lb. .39 - .41
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - 33
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms lb. No stocks
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1645- —
tanks, works lb. .1545- —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. .0725- —
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y. lb. .0725- —
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y. lb. .0775- —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0750- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0780- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0805- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0820- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0845- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0910- —
Paraffin prices in bgs., ¾c. per lb. higher; in ctns., 4/5c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs. in ctns., 2.80c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs. in ctns., 3.80c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys. lb. .37 - .40
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works lb. .43 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .36¼- —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works lb. .27 - .28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.30 - —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., works. lb. .19 - .20
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works. lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .50 - .58
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Patchouli leaves, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Pectin, citrous, bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, amorph, calcium, bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots. 100,000 units. .14 - —
sodium, bots. (100,000 units) bot. .25 - —
cryst., sodium, bots. (100,000 units). bot. .32 - —
(200,000 units) bot. .52 - —
bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots. 100,000 units. .16 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .36
Pentane, industriel, tanks, group 3 gal. .10½- .11½

Emulsifiable

CHLORDANE

OCTA-KLOR *BRAND* (T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off)

OPENS *NEW* MARKETS TO SMALL PACKAGE FORMULATORS

Now, small package formulators are freed from the limitation imposed by a single market. Chlordane water miscible concentrates enable them to reach outside the restricted household field onto the yards and doorsteps of millions of homes. These areas, teeming with insect life, point to diversified needs and open profitable new markets for small package formulators and their dealers.

Chlordane emulsifiable concentrates, when diluted with water, give effective control of:

DOORYARD PESTS Ants, flies, ticks, chiggers, spiders, chinch bugs, grasshoppers, crickets, slugs, clover mites, earwigs, sow bugs, Japanese beetle larvae, and white grubs.

BASEMENTS PESTS Spiders, fleas, centipedes, mosquitoes, flies, psocids, water bugs, and silverfish.

Chlordane water miscible concentrates also make available lucrative veterinary markets. They are exceptionally effective in the control of:

EXTERNAL PARASITES ON PETS Fleas, lice, and ticks.

Our technical staff will be glad to furnish you with formulating information concerning Chlordane emulsifiable concentrates for these important markets. Data available on request.

Julius **HYMAN** *& Company*

DENVER, COLORADO

Eastern Sales Office: 11 West 42nd Street, New York 18, New York

West Coast Sales Office: 9 Main Street, San Francisco 5, California

Pepper, black, bgs.	lb.	.46 - .46½
futures, bgs., nearby	lb.	.46 - .46½
distant	lb.	.47 - .48
Red, capsicum, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point	lb.	.18 Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source,	lb.	.25¾ Nom.
Mombasa, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Niger, bgs.	lb.	17½- .18
birdseye, bgs.	lb.	.33½- .34
Sierra Leone, futures	lb.	.23 Nom.
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.	lb	No stocks
Mexican, long	lb	No stocks
White, bgs.	lb	.62 - .62½
Peppermint, USP, dom., bis.	lb	75 80
imported, bis.	lb.	.75 - 80
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	10¾- —
zone 2, same besis	lb.	11¼- —
zone 3, same basis	lb.	11¾- —
zone 4, same basis	lb.	11¼- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis	lb.	11½- —
zone 2, same basis	lb.	12 - —
zone 3, same basis	lb.	12½- —
zone 4, same basis	lb.	12 - —
tanks, zone 1, same basis	lb.	10¾- —
zone 2, same basis	lb.	10¾- —
zone 3, same basis	lb.	11¼- —
zone 4, same basis	lb.	10¾- —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3	lb.	.021 - —
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.045 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.047⅝- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.057⅝- —
cream, c.l., dms.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08⅝- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06⅝- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06⅝- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08⅝- —
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.07⅝- —
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.08⅝- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09⅝- —
California, refy	lb.	.11⅝- —
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06⅝- —
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.07⅛- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.075⅝- —
California refy	lb.	.1075- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.04⅝- —
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.047⅛- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 - —
California refy	lb.	09 - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.94 - 2.88
Illinois	bbl.	2.65 - 2.77
Kentucky	bbl.	2.60 - 2.77
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.14 - 2.75
Montana	bbl.	2.50 - 2.65
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	5.00 - —
Upper field	bbl.	3.10 - 5.00
Texas, East	bbl.	2.05 - —
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23 - 2.65
West	bbl.	2.10 - 2.52
Wyoming	bbl.	1.90 - 2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., divd. E.	gal.	1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E.	gal.	1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E.	gal.	1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.05 - 2.20
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.35 - 2.40
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y.	bbl.	3.247 - —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	3.03 - 3.17
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	3.055 - 3.315
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.96 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.99 - 3.03
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	3.03 - 3.27
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	3.00 - 3.04
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	3.03 - 3.17
Portland, Me.	bbl.	3.095 - 3.115
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	3.045 -3.085
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.99 - 3.03
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California,	gal.	.0785- .096
Pennsylvania	gal.	.11 - .125
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2.	gal.	.09125- —
No. 5	gal.	.08875- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2.	gal.	.094 - —
Group 3, No. 1.	gal.	.09125- .09625
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09375- —
No. 2, straw	gal.	.09 - .1225
No. 3	gal.	.09125- —
range	gal.	.09375- .0975
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.1125- .13
No. 2	gal.	.11 - .13
No. 3	gal.	.11 - .125
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles	gal.	.118 - —
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.128 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½- —
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.128 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y., refinery	gal.	.16 - —
Hexane-type, tanks, Bayonne, N.J.	gal.	.16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.1225- .13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.1225- .13
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, San Francisco, 170-250 b.r.	gal.	.123 - —
205-290 b.r.	gal.	.123 - —
244-362 b.r.	gal.	.123 - —
307-360 b.r.	gal.	.113 - —
312-402 b.r.	gal.	.113 - —
362-458 b.r.	gal.	.113 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.1025- .115
Gulf coast, tanks, refinery	gal.	.0875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175 - —
Boston	gal.	.16 - —
Buffalo	gal.	.165 - —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.15 - —
Chicago	gal.	.187 - —
Detroit	gal.	.209 - —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.182 - —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.16 - —
Newark	gal.	.15 - —
New York	gal.	.15 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.15 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175 - —
Providence	gal.	.165 - —
Rochester	gal.	.175 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.189 - —
Syracuse	gal.	.185 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.175 - —
Petroleum naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10625- .12
tankwagons, St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.15 - —
Chicago	gal.	.14¼- —
Detroit	gal.	.15½- —
New York	gal.	.15 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.15 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13 - .145
High-solvency, tanks, refinery, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt.	gal.	.22 - —
25-26° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21 - .26½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p.	gal.	24½- 26
40° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.29 - —
26° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21 - —
300-400 b.r., 26-32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21 - 26½
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21 - —
36° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21 - —
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	26½- —
360-480 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21 - —
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.5, 254-380 b.r., tanks, El Segundo	gal.	.12 - —
Richmond	gal.	.12½- —
Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
64-77, 190-310 b.r., tanks, Los Angeles	gal.	.11 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½- —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	12 - —
Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, at ref'y, East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.13 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.1125- .12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.10 - —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.175 - —
Chicago	gal.	.19 - —
Detroit	gal.	.201 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.207 - —
Minneapolis	gal.	.205 - —
Newark	gal.	.165 - —
New York	gal.	.165 - .17
Philadelphia	gal.	.165 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.185 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.199 - —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.115 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.15 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11 - .1175
Stoddard (C.S 8-38), at refinery, California tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.14 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks,	gal.	.10 - —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.16 - —
Chicago	gal.	.151/2- —
Detroit	gal.	.171/2- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.161/2- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.164 - —
Newark	gal.	.15 - —
New York	gal.	.15 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.15 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.15 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.17 - —
Syracuse	gal.	.17 - —

Pepper—Phenylethylphenyl Acetate

Petroleum sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.143 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1475- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13 - —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1165- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.1025- —
Phenobarbital, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	4.00 - 4.35
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.13½- .14
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½- .14¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½- .13
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 - .15½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¼- .13¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13 - .13¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾- .14
tanks, same basis	lb.	.118 - .12
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	92 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.93 - .96
Phenothiazin, NF, fib dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.49 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots.	lb.	2.35 - 2.75
pure, bots.	lb.	4.00 - 4.50
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb lots, works	lb.	.50 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., works	lb.	.33 - .34
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.64 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.65 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.	lb.	2.15 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	lb.	4.50 - 6.00

• *Styrenated Soybean Oils originally manufactured and announced by Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc., as "ULTROL", are now trade-named "KELTROL."*

• Keltrol is being produced on full plant scale in two distinct viscosity ranges. Investigation since our first announcement (as Ultrol) has uncovered additional valuable properties of this oil. Keltrol sets and dries fast; has outstanding sealing and non-penetrating qualities; exhibits excellent flow and leveling; and is highly resistant to water and alkali. Keltrol 60 (viscosity Z3-Z5) sets and dries more rapidly than Keltrol 15 (viscosity W-Z). Both Keltrols give films which are tough and flexible.

The Kellogg Technical Service Department has prepared a detailed report of its tests. Technicians and chemists are invited to write for a personal copy and also to schedule their own investigations. Sample drum lots are ready for immediate delivery and commercial shipments of carloads and tank cars are available.

SPENCER KELLOGG AND SONS, INC.
BUFFALO 5, N. Y.
The First Name in Vegetable Oils

Phenylhydrazin Base—Pyrethrum Powder

Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works, lb 1.50 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.....lb. 13.75 - —
tech., fib dms.....lb 10.00 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works.....lb. .20½- .27
10-lb. cyls., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D.).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine..long ton. 3.47 - 4.92
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 4.17 - 4.32
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 4.77 - 4.95
75%-74%, b.p.l., same basis, long ton. 5.77 - 5.92
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 6.77 - 6.92

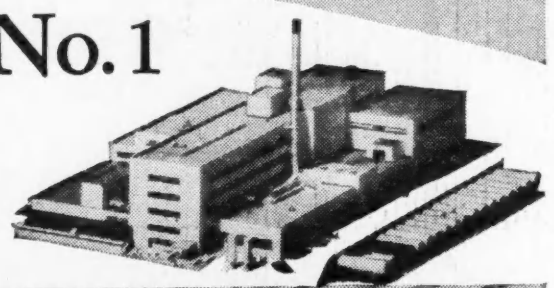
Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

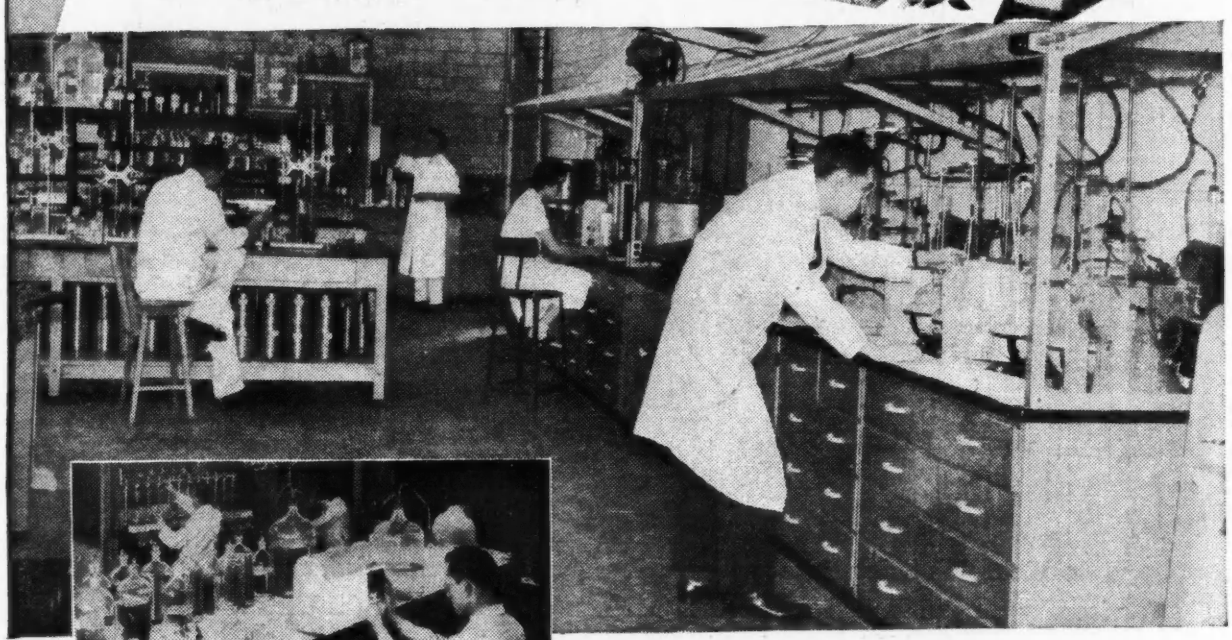
finely ground 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 5.43 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 5.63 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 5.98 - —
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 70-68% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., same basis..long ton. 5.93 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., same basis..long ton. 6.43 - —
29% P_2O_5, same basis..... long ton. 5.58 - —
Phosphate rock, Tenn., brown, run-of-pile, ungrd., 30% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 5.35 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.45 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —
34% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 6.20 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs.....lb. .33 - .36
tins, export .....lb. .40 - .45
Yellow, cns .....lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works.....lb. .11 - .14
Pentoxide, dms. c.l., works.....lb. 12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 13 - 14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works...lb. .28 - .29
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 11 - 14
l.c.l., works .....lb. 12 - 15
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - 40
kgs., works .....lb. 45 - 50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs. bb's., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19½- .20
Pacific Coast, dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- .21
Pacific Coast, dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. 07 - 08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots. .....oz 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials..oz 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots. vials.....oz 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. 24 - 24½
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .45½- —
whse., N.Y.C.....gal. .54⅜- —
tanks, works, South.....gal. .34½- —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald..lb. 1.65 - —
98%, same basis.....lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.....lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton 31.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 34.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb 10½- .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works....lb 04 - —
Linseed, dms... .....lb. No prices
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas)
Pine, dms. ex whse. East...100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb 10¼- 10½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works.....oz 86.00 -89.00
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 11.75 -13.50
Pokeroot, bls .....lb 21 - 22
Polystyrene, plain colors, bgs., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. .33 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .35 - .42
water-clear, bgs., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. .27 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .29 - .35
Plain color polystyrene prices in dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs.....lb. 75 - 76
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. 65 - 70
Seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .19½- .20¼
Danish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .24½
Turkish bgs. .....lb. .18 - .18½
Potash, caustic, 90% dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 10.35 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works.....
100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0785- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 0860- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works..lb. 03575- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. 0395- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. 03¼- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.lb. 07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. 08 - —
Potassium abietate.....lb. 08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.....lb. 28 - 30
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms.... lb. 20 - 22
powd., dms .....lb 22 - 24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. 11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 11⅝- 11¾
Potash bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..ton.200.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.218.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.223.50 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech. calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb. 07½- —
l.c.l., same oasis .....lb. 08 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs.....lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works, lb. 08½- —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. 09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb 09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse..lb 12 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
gran., bbls. .....lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms...lb. .35½- .40½
Potash citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. 55 - —
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb. 24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, sticks, cns.....lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 1.95 - 1.15
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines.. unit-ton. 20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines..unit-ton. 21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.....lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. 25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M..unit ton. 37½- —
Trona, Cal.....unit ton. 48½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .34
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .12½- .14
Permanganate, tech., kegs, works, lb. 21¾- .22¼
USP, dms , works.....lb. .23½- .24
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .13 - .13¼
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .55 - .58
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. 18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works..ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be. ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .14½- .15
tech., dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2O, min. 90%, ex vessel
Atlantic or Gulf ports...ton.36.25 - —
West coast ports.....ton.39.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF., dms..lb. .70 - .78
Thiocyanate (see sulphocyanide).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .12½- —
2,000 lbs. or less, works.....lb. .12½- .13
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. 50 - 55
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .33
Berries, bgs.....lb. 20 Nom.
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. 55 - 60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots..lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3..gal. .067 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. 15 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
tankwagons, works.....lb. .18½- —
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. 09½- —
smaller containers.....lb. 12½- —
tanks .....lb. 07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .20½- —
l.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .18½- —
Propyleneglycol, N.F., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots. works.....kilo 50.00 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed)
Pulsatilla herb, bls. .....lb. 60 - 65
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. 03⅝- 04
Chicago .....lb. 04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. 03⅞- 04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .03⅝- —
smaller lots .....lb. 03⅝- 04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots..lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton.....lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots...lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed bgs. .....lb. 27 - 29
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 7.00 - 7.25
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works..gal. 5.50 - —
regular base, dms., works..gal. 5.40 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc. odorless base, bbls., works..gal. 8.15 - —
regular base, dms., works.gal. 8.10 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .24½- 25
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .35½- .42

Feature No. 1

in the new

PLASKON COATING RESIN PLANT





RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION CONTROL

● The new Plaskon Coating Resin plant at Toledo, Ohio, represents the most advanced resin production facilities in the world.

Research at the Plaskon Laboratory is conducted by men whose basic chemical training is the result of long, actual experience in coating resin development. Their equipment and materials are the most modern in the world. The facilities at their command, plus their professional enthusiasm for progress and new accomplishment, forecast many benefits to Plaskon Coating Resin users.

Production Control in the Plaskon Laboratory is completely scientific, unhampered, with absolutely no obligation to production or sales. It starts with the critical evaluation of coating resin raw materials. It continues step-by-step with watchful eyes and instruments through each manufacturing operation. The finished product must pass the most drastic Control Laboratory tests, without qualification or compromise.

Experienced Plaskon service men, long associated with the paint, varnish and lacquer industries, will be glad to discuss further details of Plaskon*Coating Resins with you. PLASKON DIVISION, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, 2143 Sylvan Avenue, Toledo 6, Ohio. In Canada: Drew, Brown Ltd., Toronto, Ontario and Montreal, Quebec.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PLASKON

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

COATING RESINS

Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 2.49 - 2.52
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .69 - .70
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .69½- .70½
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .80 - —
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots, kilo. 550.00- —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long-ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.11.00 11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines....ton 14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton 9.50 - —
Insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 9.00 -10.00
Pyrophyllite, rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $5.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works.lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works, lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .15 - —
mixed colors, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l..lb. .15 - —
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works.lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l...lb. .18½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l..lb. .20½- —
ordinary, solid, 62½% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .1275- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root bgs....lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs.....lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net..flask 77.00 -79.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb 1.20 - 1.80
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net..flask.76.00 -78.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns.....oz. 1.30 - —
powd., precip., cns.....oz 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .95 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.30 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .73 - —
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs....oz. 1.00 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP .....oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.05 Nom.
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.20 Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz cns. oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .91 - —
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.40 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 Nom.
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .44½- .45

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .63 - .70
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. 1.25 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.20 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon, oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.. lb. .10 - .10¼
English, all shades.....lb. .16 - —
Iron oxide, synth., bbls.....lb. .10½- .10¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J. lb. .06¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - 094
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works, lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works.....lb. .75 - .77
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works...lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., c.l.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .037 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works.....lb. 2.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs. works..lb 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Red, oxide, Persian gulf, bgs., works, lb. .06¾- —
Para toner, bbls.....lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs.....lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungsic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.35 - —
lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York.....lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05¼- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York.....lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.30 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .21 - .23
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works.....lb. .0310- —
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .0320- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0350- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .0380- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0415- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0440- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .22¾- .48
Quicksilver, cns.....lb. 2.27 - —
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms.lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders, wood, grd., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.....lb. .68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb 1.80 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb 2.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls.....lb. .55 - .64
Riboflavin, USP, bots.....kilo.150.00 - —
95%, feeding grade, bots.....kilo.142.50 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif.lb. .19 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .31½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .13 Nom.
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13 - 13¼
Rosin, for gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
B, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 5.00
FF, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.95
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.95
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.95
N, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.05
WG, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.80 - 9.30
WW, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.35
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.40 - —
Rotenone, cryst, obls., works.....lb.20.00 -24.00
Extract, liq., dms., works..per unit. 1.50 - —
Powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines... ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls.....lb. .45 - .48
Rutin, bots.....gram. .28½- .60

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .52 - .56
activated ground with lime, bbls.lb. .36 - .38
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - 1.90
smaller lots.....lb. 1.60 - 2.50
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.65 - —
Safflower (see Saffron, Mexican).
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.31.00 -32.00
boxes.....lb 25.00 -26.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. .90 - 1.45
Sage, Cyprian, bls.....lb 14 - 14½
futures, bls.....lb 14½- 15
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .22½- .22¾
Greek, fancy, bls.....lb. 18 - 18½
Spanish, bls.....lb. 13½- .14
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .08½
Salicin, bots.....lb. No stocks
cns.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.15.00 20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Powdered salol, 10c. higher
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.10 —
l.c.l.....ton.22.40 -23.00
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton 19.60 -21.60
l.c.l.....ton.24.40 26.40
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.....ton 20.00 -26.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons 100 lbs.13.15 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs 13.40 -13.65
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.75 -10.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs 9.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.75 -11.25
Saltpeter in bags is 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs it is $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50

TITANOX PIGMENTS . . . serve the following fields:

INK · PAINT · PAPER
PLASTIC · RAYON · RUBBER
VITREOUS ENAMEL · WELDING

One of the many fields that TITANOX pigments serve is vitreous enamel. Here, TITANOX-A imparts exceptionally high degrees of reflectance, whiteness and opacity to covercoat enamels. This widely used titanium dioxide pigment gives excellent results even at very low application weights.

Since vitreous enamels, made of frit formulated with TITANOX-A, can be applied in thinner coats, production is speeded and increased, costs lowered. And thinner coats also minimize any tendency toward chipping.

The Technical Service Laboratories of the Titanium Pigment Corporation are maintained for the purpose of providing help to customers with respect to the most advantageous and economical use of TITANOX pigments. You are cordially invited to take advantage of these facilities.

TITANOX
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
104 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 3, Ill.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
SOLE SALES AGENT
350 Townsend St., San Francisco 7, Cal.
2472 Enterprise St., Los Angeles 21, Cal.

6441

Santonin—Sodium Naphthionate

Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.....kilo. 175.00 -185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns. .....lb 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Mexican, bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
Sassafras bark, ord., bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls .....lb. .65 - .70
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs .....lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .56 - .60
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs...lb. 27⅝- —
smaller lots.....lb. 28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs. .....lb. 28¼- —
smaller lots .....lb 28⅝- —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots...lb 2.10 - —
es , 1,000-lb lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. .lb 26 - 27
siftings, bgs. .....lb. 23 - 24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. 24 - 25
No. 2, bls.....lb. .18 - 20
No. 3, bls .....lb. 15 - 16
Pods, bls. .....lb. 15 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs. 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .65½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .66 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .68 - —
refined bgs., 1,500-lb. lots....lb. .75½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .76 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .78 - —

bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Shellac, lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .66 - .67
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .64 - .65
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill., works..ton. 24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 29.00 • —
wet-grd., 320 mesh, bgs., c.l. works..ton. 24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 29.00 • —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 20.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton 25.00 • —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works....ton 15.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 • —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms. c.l. works..lb .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb 16½ .27
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. .....oz. 74⅝- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz lots..oz. 62¼- —
1,000-oz. lots .....oz. 62½- —
500-oz. lots .....oz. 62¾- —
250-oz lots .....oz 63 - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .48 - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz 49¼- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. 49½- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. 49¾- —

USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 45 - —
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 40 - —
Simarubra bark, bls. .....lb. 85 - .86

Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. .....lb. .65 Nom.
Western, bls. .....lb. .30 - 35
Skunk cabbage root, bls. .....lb. .44 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs. .....lb. 33 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns. .....lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns.....lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls. .....lb. 63 - 65
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .19 - 20
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
powd., bbls.....lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.38 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.78 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.28 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.78 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.... 100 lbs. 3.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.63 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.23 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs 1.18 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —

Soda ash, light, 58%, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.10 - —

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex-warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss R. and N. of south bound of Ky., 31°, Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96°, Kan., Neb., W of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

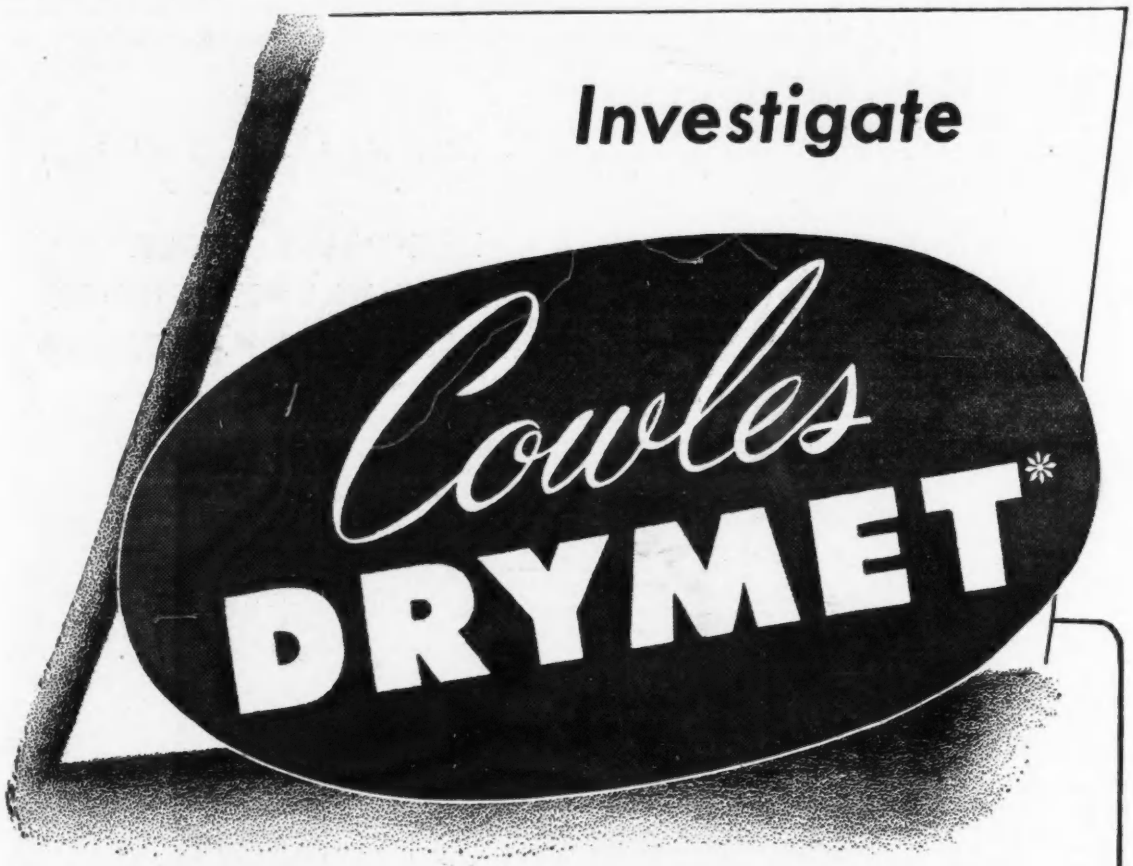
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
zone 3 .....100 lbs 5.10 - —
zone 4 .....100 lbs 5.70 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.25
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs 2.35 - —
50%, rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs 2.25 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs 4.20 - —
zone 2 .....100 lbs 4.35 - —
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.70 - —
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.30 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated, minimum quantity 500 lbs.; for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.

Sal, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works.. lb. .09½- .11
NF, cryst., bbls., works.....lb. 07½- .08½
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls. works lb. 79 - —
semi refined, bbls. works.....lb. 42 - —
white, powd., dms. works.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Alkylbenzene sulphate, dms., works lb 13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb .27½- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works. lb. 12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 13½- 13⅝
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l. works..lb. 11¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 12½- 13⅛
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons....lb. .39 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 40 - .41
USP, bbls., 2 tons.....lb. 46 - —
smaller lots .....lb 47 - .53
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
powd., bgs. c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb 09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb 09½- 09⅝
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. 13 .14
kgs., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 32°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohyarate)
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07½- 08
powd., kgs., works.....lb. 08¾- —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works. ....lb .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- .11
Citrate, USP VIII bbls.....lb. .20 - —
dms. .....lb. .21 - .25
USP XIII, gran., bbls.....lb. .26 - —
dms .....lb. .27 - .31
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works..lb. .10½- .11⅛
anhydrous dms., works.....lb. 11½- .13
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.80 - 8.15
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.....lb 1.55 - 1.60
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. .....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb 1.00 - 1.10
50%, cbys. .....lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate)
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. 18¼- .19
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb .19 - .20
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms.....lb. .24 - .30
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .45 - .50
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
pea cryst., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.30 - 5.20

Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 40c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.

USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars.....lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Mandelate, dms. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 90.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 108.00 -113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher
Metanilate, bgs .....lb. 48 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.00
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs 3.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works.....lb. 50 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 500 lbs 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .60 - —



DRYMET is commercial anhydrous sodium metasilicate. DRYMET contains no water—combined or uncombined. It is the most highly concentrated form of metasilicate on the market.

DRYMET yields more chemical value per pound than other detergent silicates—and it is priced to yield more chemical value per dollar.

DRYMET is readily soluble in all practical concentrations at all practical temperatures.

DRYMET has a total alkalinity as Na_2O of not less than 51%.

DRYMET yields a pH of 12.75 in a 0.1% solution. DRYMET will improve the detergent efficiency of practically every alkaline solution.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CRYSTAMET— Cowles Sodium Metasilicate, pentahydrate, is also available for immediate shipment.*

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***DRYMET** is available for immediate shipment.*

The Cowles Detergent Company

HEAVY CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

7014 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Sodium nitrate, crude, dms., bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.37.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf. Pac. whse..ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis.....ton.44.50 - —
Nitrite, 99%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports....100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls.,c.l. works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate, USP, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb 17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.80
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.20
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works..lb. .16 - .16½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
kgs., c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - —
bbls.....lb. 12¼- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works. lb. .22 - —
smaller lots works.....lb .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works.....ton.15.00 - —
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.00
tanks, works .....ton.29.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - —
Stannate dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .526 - .573
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, powd., bbls. lb. .10 - 10½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Sulphanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .21¾- —
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.50
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
lump, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP (X, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Thiocyanate (see Sodium sulphocyanide).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¼- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works.....lb. .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Tungstate, tech., bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld...lb. .66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. .70 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose, low and med. vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs. same basis..lb. .62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. .66 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works. lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, divd., dms..lb. .20 - .26
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works. gal. .27 - .30
high-flash, dms., works.....gal. .27 - .30
Petroleum, 100° F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .27 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, same basis. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. 25½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .1855- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .196 - —

Soybean flour, industrial, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .061 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .063 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .065 - —
Protein, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .26½- —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .26¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .27 - .30½
Spearmint leaves, bls. .....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .45 - .48
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works. lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxs. lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls.....lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .12 - .18
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.06 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.40 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.11 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.51 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.22 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .0815- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
imported, bgs., c.l.....lb. .09 - —
Starch, rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, bgs.....lb. 0705- .0750
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb 60 - 61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .25
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21

Streptomycin, hospitals.....gram. 2.20 - —
wholesalers .....gram. 1.76 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. cs. .62 - .73
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.....lb. .45 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.06
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent dms., works..lb. 2.70 - 2.85
Strophantin, bots.....oz 30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works...lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphadiazin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works, lb 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works, lb 9.00 - —

Sulphamazerin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin - sodium, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export... long ton.22.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.85
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs.....lb 18 - 30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 6.10
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.85 - 5.90
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 6.35
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.50
roll, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 5.80
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.00

Sulphur Chloride—Turmeric Root

Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .0633- —
tanks, works..lb. .045 - 0535
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
Iodide, bots., jars..lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock, ton.85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls..lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls..lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls..lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls..lb. .14½- —
Leaves 30%, bgs., ex dock..ton.88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, Balto unit-ton. .76 - —
Florida..unit-ton. .56 - .59
other points..unit-ton. .57 - .59

Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $18.63 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.

triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk..unit-ton. .71 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .75 - —
Tennessee..unit-ton. .80 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D.C., 71c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls..lb 1.10 - 1.25

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., New York works..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., c.l., works..ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l..ton.26.50 -28.00
98.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.24.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works..ton.27.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l..ton.35.00 -45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose..lb. .17¾- —
fancy, loose..lb. .18 - —
special, loose..lb. .17½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms..lb. .10 - .11
50%, dms..lb. .14 - .15
Tamarinds, bbls..lb. .10 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Chicago..unit-ton. 7.00 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago..unit-ton. No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk bulk..unit-ton. No stocks
Tansy leaves, bls..lb. .15 - .16
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs..lb. .10¼- .10½
medium grades, bgs..lb. .09 - .09½
Java, bgs..lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ret. dms., c.l., works..gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. .52 - —
tanks, works..gal. .43 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. .63 - —
tanks, works..gal. .54 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tara poda, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton. No prices
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs..lb. .23½- .24
Leaves, bgs..lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .41 - —
dms..lb. .41½- .44
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs...lb. .45 - .48
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l...lb. .24½- —
l.c.l..lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms..lb. .95 - .97
powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Terpineol, Alpha (see A)
com'l, dms., c.l., South..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South..lb. .14 - —
tanks, South..lb. .13 - —
prime, dms..lb. .67 - .82
extra, dms..lb. .77 - .97
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
tanks, works..lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .65 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms..lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works..lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55 gal dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works..lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works, lb. .65 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, tanks, works, lb. .50 - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - .9
l.c.l., works..lb. .90 - 1.25
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., dlvd..lb.13.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs..lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms..lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works..lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works..lb .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works..lb 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, bgs..lb. .30 - .31
futures, bgs..lb .25½- .26
Spanish, bls..lb. .11 - .11½
Thymol, USP, kgs..lb 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms..lb 3.55 - 4.25
Tinosbo root (see Cube root)
Tin crystals, bgs., bbls., works..lb. .67 - —
Metal, Bolivian..lb. .91 Nom.
Straits..lb. .94 - —
Oxide, bbls..lb. .94 - —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .54½- .55
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. 17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. 18 - .18½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. 17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. 18 - .18½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works..lb .06¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .20 - .20½
Hydride, cns., works..lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Titanium pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd, lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
Magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. No prices
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. No prices
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works..lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns..lb. 3.45 - 3.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin)
Toluol (toluene), coaltar, 2° indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works, gal. .28 - .30
1° nitration, ret. dms., works...gal. .35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works.. gal. .28 - .30

Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., (3¼c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va. 30c. 30c. (6c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.), Va., 30c. (2¾c.).

Tonga, 36% bark and vine, bls..lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs..lb. .90 - .95
Surinam, cs..lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots..oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works..lb. .40½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms..lb. .41 - .50
smaller pkgs..lb. .52 - .56
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .66 - —
smaller pkgs..lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .81 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .07½- .09¼
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .08½- .11
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- .12
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1..lb .09½- —
Zone 2..lb. .10 - —
Zone 3..lb. .10½- —
Zone 4..lb. .10½- —

Trichloroethylene dm., c.l. prices ½c. higher, l.c.l. 1½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

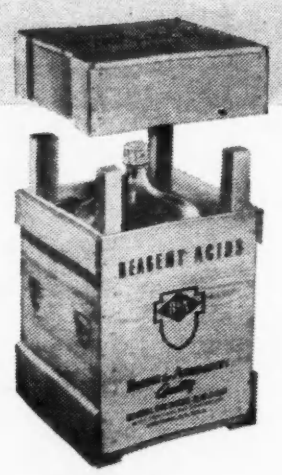
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .36 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .37½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .22½- —
smaller containers..lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .20 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms..lb. .34 - .42
smaller pkgs..lb. .45 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l..lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .37 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%..lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .18½- .19
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .19½- .21
tanks, same basis..lb. .17½- —
Triethylenetetramine, tanks, works, lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb .29½- .39½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, basis 100%..lb. .25 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works..lb. .75 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, ogs., c.l., works, lb. .0175- —
double-grd., c.l., works..lb .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works, lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works..lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb. .27 - .28
Haitian, futures, bls..lb. .12 - .12½
Jamaica, futures, bls..lb. .15½- 16
Madras, bgs..lb. .23½- 24

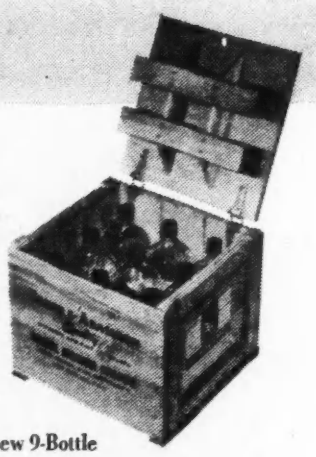
B&A STANDARD OF PURITY

REAGENT A. C. S.

ACIDS and AMMONIA

The Quality Chemicals in the Quality Containers





Baker & Adamson sets the pace in the field of reagent chemicals—not only with the high purity of its products, but also with the utility of its packages. Typical examples are its Reagent A. C. S. Acids and Ammonia. Here is a group of products which lead not only because of their consistently high quality and purity, but also because they are packaged in the modern manner for the modern chemical process industries.

In recent months, B&A has introduced its new 9-Bottle Case as well as its 6½ Gallon Carboy for these products . . . two more examples of how Baker & Adamson endeavors constantly to serve well the needs of the chemical profession.

Features of the 6½ Gallon Carboy

1 "ONE-MAN" PACKAGE. Compact . . . saves labor . . . lower gross weights make possible *one-man* handling and storage—

	Gross Wts.	Net Wts.
Sulfuric Acid	138 lbs.	100 lbs.
Nitric Acid	113 lbs.	75 lbs.
Hydrochloric Acid	102 lbs.	64 lbs.
Ammonium Hydroxide	86 lbs.	48 lbs.

2 "PURITY-SEAL" COVER. Completely encloses bottle, keeps out dirt, prevents sunlight damage to pure acids.

3 POUR-CLEAN LIP. Superior pouring control . . . easier emptying into small containers.

4 SCREW-CAP CLOSURE. Added security in sealing, yet simpler opening and closing. Keeps bottle neck clean, protects acid from contamination.

5 SAVES STORAGE SPACE. Store *more* acid in *less space* . . . rectangular solid package with reinforcing corner posts adaptable to storage in solid tiers, or on pallets. Takes less room than commercial carboy with protruding neck.

6 "FULL VIEW." Contents completely visible . . . acid level easily determined.

7 EXTRA STRENGTH BOTTLE. Designed for superior strength and uniformity.

8 RESISTANT COATING. Entire box weatherproofed for longer life and better appearance.

Features of the 9-Bottle Case

1 MORE EFFICIENT. You store more acid in less room with this square, compact case; 27% less floor area required per bottle stored than with ordinary cases.

2 EASIER TO HANDLE. You handle less gross weight per bottle of acid; find the case lighter, stronger, easier to lift and stack.

	Gross Wts.	Net Wts.
Sulfuric Acid	126 lbs.	81 lbs.
Nitric Acid	108 lbs.	63 lbs.
Hydrochloric Acid	99 lbs.	54 lbs.
Ammonium Hydroxide	81 lbs.	35 lbs.

3 MORE ECONOMICAL. You save on freight. Compared to 10-bottle cases, the lower gross weights per pound of acid means savings on freight charges equal to one case in every 15-20. Also savings when returning empties.

4 EASIER TO OPEN. Single effective catch holds top firmly closed; permits opening *without* special tools!

5 SAFER . . . CLEANER. Many construction refinements help minimize the possibility of breakage and attendant hazards in laboratory or plant. Special weather- and acid-resistant coating keeps case clean and attractive . . . in harmony with the best-kept laboratories.

6 "PURITY-SEAL" QUALITY. B&A Reagent Acids and Ammonia offer purity even higher than that of exacting A. C. S. specifications. Each case is "purity-sealed" to insure delivery in same fine condition as when shipped after final inspection.

BAKER & ADAMSON

Reagents and Fine Chemicals

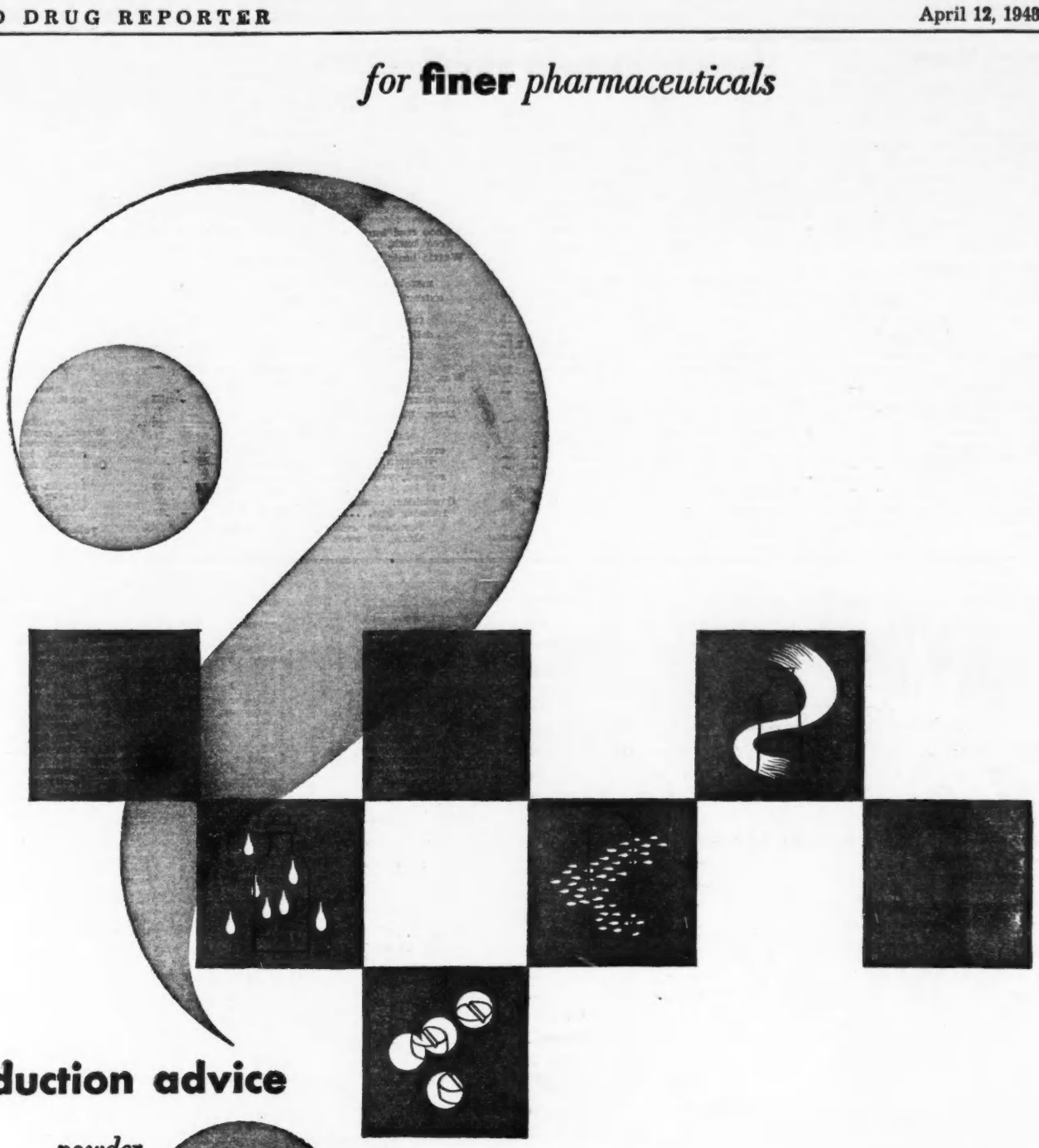
GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Offices from Coast to Coast

for **finer** *pharmaceuticals*



2 production advice

powder
ointment
liquid
tablet

The answer to these questions . . . the form of your product . . . is a first step in planning its production. The answer will not only influence the manufacturing schedule, but is an essential in the design of your sales campaign.

Strong Cobb & Company is uniquely equipped to answer this question for the marketer of a private-formula pharmaceutical. For more than a century, preparatory advice has featured our distinguished service in this highly technical field.

Whether you are considering immediate or future production our technical sales director will be pleased to talk over your manufacturing problems with you.

Your Problem — 1. *Thorough Research*

Our Services
- 2. *Production Advice*
- 3. *Precision Manufacturing*
- 4. *Rigid Laboratory Control*
- 5. *Economical Production*
- 6. *The* LITTLE *things*

Strong Cobb & Company, Inc.

2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

Turpentine—Yellow, Chrome

Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).			
Sulphate, ret. dms., East	gal.	.65 -	—
tanks, East	gal.	.40 -	—
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.40 -	.53
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.41 -	.55
N. Y. whse	gal.	.55 -	—
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works	gal.	.58 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse, NYC	gal.	.63 -	.75
tanks, works	gal.	.35 -	.50

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).			
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.	lb.	2.55 -	—
yellow, kgs	lb.	1.65 -	—
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	75.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	78.50 -	—
fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east	ton.	81.00 -	—
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west	ton.	90.00 -	—
Urea, dom., fertilizer compound, 42% N, paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dakota, Tex., and east	ton.	85.00 -	—
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo. and west	ton.	94.00 -	—
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B, N basis, Belle, W. Va.	ton.	100.00 -	—
C and D, same basis	ton.	98.50 -	—
Uva ursi leaves, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.13

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.37
Indian, bls.	lb.	.30 -	.32
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock	ton.	78.00 -	80.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock	ton.	57.00 -	58.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.09¼-	—
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works	lb.	7.00 -	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.20 -	—
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	7.75 -	8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins	lb.	7.50 -	8.00
whole, tins	lb.	8.25 -	9.50
Tahiti, tins	lb.	4.00 -	4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs.	lb.	4.50 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.55 -	4.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	3.05 -	3.13
ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.00 -	—
tins, smaller lots	lb.	3.05 -	3.15
smaller lots, tins	lb.	3.05 -	3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.16½-	.17½
5-gal. cns., works	lb.	.30 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16 -	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Vinylpyridin, ref, dms., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units	mill units	.04 -	—
1 billion USP units	mill units	.05 -	—
100 million USP units	mill units	.07 -	—
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).			
A concentrate, dms., works	mill. units	.36 -	.40
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).			
B_2 (see Riboflavin).			
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).			
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).			
C (see Acid, ascorbic).			
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).			
D_2 (See Calciferol).			
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).			
G (see Riboflavin).			
P-P (see Acid, nicotin, and Nicotinamide).			
H (see Biotin).			
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).			
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).			

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.	lb.	2.25 -	2.30
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	.55 -	.75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock	ton.	85.00 -	—
merchantable, bgs., ex dock	ton.	83.00 -	—
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.08½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.08 -	—
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.09¼-	—
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.09¼-	—
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).			
Bayberry, bgs.	lb.	.52 -	.55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs.	lb.	.70 -	.73
slabs, bgs.	lb.	.69 -	.71
crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.58 -	.59
Western hemisphere, bgs.	lb.	.58 -	.59
refined, yellow, bricks, cs.	lb.	.61 -	.63
slabs, bgs.	lb.	.60 -	.62
Candelilla, crude, bgs.	lb.	.63 -	.64
refined, bgs.	lb.	.66 -	.67
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra, 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c			
Wax, carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.71 -	.72
North Country, No. 2, ton lots.	lb.	.78 -	.80
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.73 -	.74
refined, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.77 -	.80
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.20 -	1.21
No 2.	lb.	1.18 -	1.19
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.			
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs.	lb.	.16 -	.16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.	lb.	.18 -	.18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs.	lb.	.22 -	.23
Japan, bgs.	lb.	.67 -	.68
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3 works	lb.	.16 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16 -	.17½
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black cns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.14½-	.15½
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.27 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.27 -	.29
190°-195° m.p., ASTM amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.21 -	.22
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
smaller ctns., same basis	lb.	.19½-	.20½
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.34 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.34 -	.35
Montan, crude, bgs.	lb.	.45 -	.47
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.68 -	.70
refined, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.75 -	.76
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 180-190 m.p., bgs.	lb.	.36 -	.38
182-183 m.p., bgs.	lb.	.31 -	.33
171-172 m.p., bgs.	lb.	.27 -	.29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs.	lb.	.33½-	.34½
170-172 m.p., bgs.	lb.	.28½-	.29½
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs.	lb.	.48 -	.50
182-183 m.p., bgs.	lb.	.43 -	.45
178-183 m.p., bgs.	lb.	.26½-	.27½
170-172 m.p., bgs.	lb.	.25½-	.29
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.43 -	.45
cake, cs.	lb.	.44 -	.46
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs	lb.	2.00 -	—
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.17
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, St. Louis, works	ton.	10.00 -	—
40 tons, N. Y. whse	ton.	18.00 -	—
smaller lots, St. Louis, works	ton.	12.50 -	—
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.50 -	27.50
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l.	ton.	No prices	
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l.	ton.	No prices	
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.50 -	—
gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	No prices	
putty grade, bgs., c.l.	ton.	13.00 -	—
surface treated, bgs., c.l. Ohio works	ton.	30.00 -	—
Paris white, bgs., c.l.	ton.	25.00 -	31.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00 -	29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.	ton.	18.00 -	20.00
l.c.l.	ton.	22.00 -	25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.	lb	06 -	07
thin, natural, bgs.	lb.	.17 -	.18
rossed green, bls.	lb	.24 -	.26
Wild indigo root, bls.	lb	.30 -	.31
Witch hazel leaves, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).			
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East	ton.	32.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	40.00 -	—
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	37.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	45.00 -	—
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	40.00 -	45.00
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	50.00 -	55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.			
Woolfat (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	17 -	.18
Levant, bgs	lb.	4.25 -	4.30
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.40 -	.45

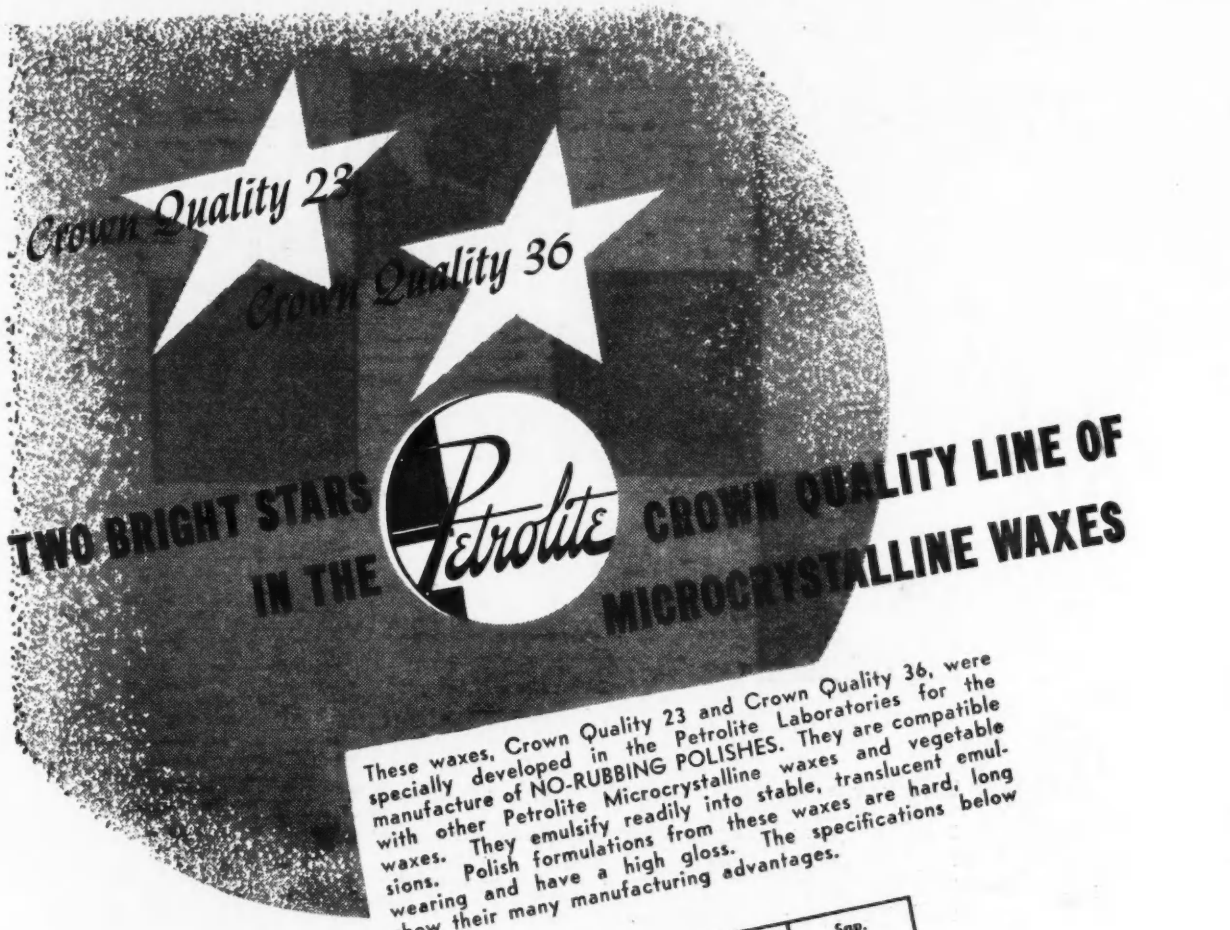
X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.30
Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.21¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.53 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.56 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.47 -	—
Xylidins, mixed, dms.	lb.	.42¼-	—
Xylol (xylene), coaltar, indust., ret. dms., works	gal.	.37 -	.39
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.28 -	.30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works	gal.	.28 -	.30
10°, ret. dms., works	gal.	.36 -	.38
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.31 -	.33
6°, ret. dms., works	gal.	.41 -	.43
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.38 -	.40
8°, ret. dms., works	gal.	.45 -	.47
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.40 -	.42

Prices on 3 to 10-degree xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 3/10c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2¾c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (2¾c.).

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.	lb.	2.25 -	—
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, dms.	lb.	.35 -	—
90 B units, per gram, dms.	lb.	.45 -	—
200 B units, per gram, dms.	lb.	.50 -	—
300 B units, per gram, dms.	lb.	.60 -	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul.	lb.	.32 -	—
Barium chromate yellow price diffenentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.60 -	—
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	2.40 -	—
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.85 -	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c. per lb higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.27 -	—
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport), 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			



These waxes, Crown Quality 23 and Crown Quality 36, were specially developed in the Petrolite Laboratories for the manufacture of NO-RUBBING POLISHES. They are compatible with other Petrolite Microcrystalline waxes and vegetable waxes. They emulsify readily into stable, translucent emulsions. Polish formulations from these waxes are hard, long wearing and have a high gloss. The specifications below show their many manufacturing advantages.

Crown Wax	Melting Point °F.	Pen. with 100 Grams	Color N.P.A.	Acid Number	Sap. Number
23	180/185	6 Maximum	4½ to 6	20 to 25	55 to 65
36	180/185	8 Maximum	5½ to 8	30 to 35	85 to 95

These are the specifications for the other waxes in the Petrolite line. Note the extreme hardness and high melting points.

Crown Wax	Melting Point °F.	Pen. with 100 Grams	Color N.P.A.
500	185/190	10 Maximum	2½ Maximum
1035	195/200	2 Maximum	2 to 2½

Complete information and sample are yours for the asking. Technical advisory service available upon request.

Petrolite PETROLITE Crown Quality WAX

Petrolite Corporation, Ltd. ★ WAX DIVISION

30 Broad Street, New York 4 ★ REFINERY: Box 390, Kilgore Texas

Yellow, hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	1.00 -	—
Primrose, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.90 -	—
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	01½-	.02¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	02¾-	.03¾
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	04 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	04¼-	—
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l., ton		27 00 -	32.00
synth., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	08¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	08½-	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.93 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.95 -	—
Ocher, American, golden, bgs., works	lb.	01¼-	02¾
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	20 -	—
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	25 -	27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.50
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis.	oz.	3.25 -	4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	25 -	—
smaller lots works	lb.	30 -	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	20 -	—
NF, dms.	lb.	39 -	40
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	No stocks	
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	No stocks	
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers', bbls., works	lb.	10¾-	.11¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	35 -	—
dms.	lb.	40 -	—
kgs.	lb.	37 -	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6 25 -	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.55 -	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.00 -	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.40 -	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0365-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	0425-	—
tanks, works	lb.	0300-	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	30 -	3
jars	lb.	35 -	3
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc)			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	34 -	38
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., works	lb.	1 15 -	—
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1250-	.1260
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1275-	1300
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.18 -	19
Hydrosulphite, dms., works	lb.	16 -	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.65 -	—
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.45 -	46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.	lb.	56 -	—
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	12 -	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.21¼-	—
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.42¼-	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼-	—
American process, com'l lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼-	—
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾-	—
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., sh'p't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
green, seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.14¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½-	—

Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbls., prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Resinate, fused, 9% Zn, powd., solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0365-	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.11 -	—
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.48 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.49 -	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	4.15 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.90 -	—
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., same l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	5.55 -	—
powd., 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.75 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.50 -	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c. higher			
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾-	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼-	—
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼-	—
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00 -	3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—

Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Sulphocarbolate, NF, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	28 -	29
powd., bbls.	lb.	31 -	32
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.15 -	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.55 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, ctns., frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 -	2.80
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	17 -	—
normal, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	35 -	—
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	08½-	—
Pac. coast	lb.	09¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	09 -	—
Pac. coast	lb.	09¾-	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	25½-	—
Hydride, ctns., works	lb.	7 00 -	—
Oxide, 88%, 92%, grd., bbls. or bgs., any quantity, works	lb.	25 -	—
98½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1 50 -	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	44 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	44½-	—
2,000 lbs. and less, works	lb.	45 -	48
Zirconium oxide, milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	59½-	—
2,000 lbs. and less, works	lb.	60 -	.65
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	29½-	—
Zirconium silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¾-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	04 -	—
2,000 lbs. and less, works	lb.	04¼-	04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	05¼-	—
2,000 lbs., works	lb.	.05¾-	06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	11 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	11½-	—
2,000 lbs. and less, works	lb.	12 -	16
Sulphate, basic, cake, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	37½-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	38 -	—
2,000 lbs. and less, works	lb.	38½-	39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the April 5 issue of OPD.

Williamson Buys Louisville Plant

D. D. Williamson & Co., Long Island, N. Y., has purchased a plant in Louisville, Ky., from the Air Reduction Sales Company, and plans to use the facility for the manufacture of caramel coloring. William Ackerman, secretary and plant superintendent of the Williamson company, will be in charge of the Louisville operation, which is the firm's first branch plant venture.

Thiophene Developments Told to Northeastern ACS

More active and less toxic drugs for treating hay fever, asthma, and other allergic disorders are now being made from thiophene, Howard D. Hartough, of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Paulsboro, N. J., reported recently at a meeting of the Northeastern section of the American Chemical Society.

Development of a process for manufacturing thiophene from sulphur and petroleum refinery gas has advanced the compound's status from that of a rare substance to that of a valuable industrial material, Mr. Hartough declared. In addition to its use in the preparation of improved antihistamine, or anti-allergy, drugs, thiophene also is employed in the synthesis of dyes, he said, adding that the chemical is now produced at the rate of about a thousand barrels a day. Recent research on thiophene has revealed that it can take part in a vast number of synthesis reactions, many of which may prove commercially important, according to Mr. Hartough.

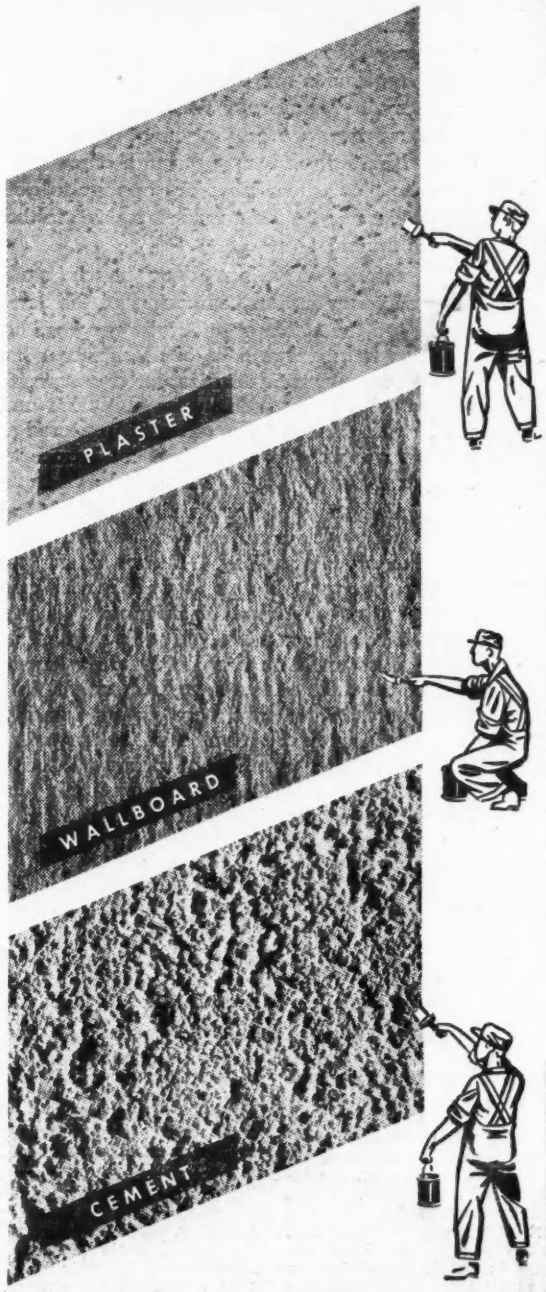
At a symposium this afternoon on "Mechanism of Organic Reactions," Prof. Louis P. Hammett, of Columbia University, described "Methods of Investigating Reaction Mechanisms," and Prof. Paul D. Bartlett, of Harvard University, discussed "Organic Reactions Having Both Polar and Free Radical Mechanisms." The meeting was held in Huntington Hall of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Presiding in the afternoon was Professor Robert B. Woodward, of Harvard, and in the evening Professor Chester M. Alter, of Boston University, chairman of the Northeastern Section.

Quicksilver World Sales Agency Holds for 1948

Elder, Smith & Co., London, has had its quicksilver agency for Mercurio Europeo, the sales organization representing Spanish and Italian mines, extended to the end of this year, according to reports from London. Tenders had been recently made to Mercurio Europeo for the position of world sales agent but they failed to comply with trade requirements. The Elder, Smith agency covers the United Kingdom, the British Empire, the United States, South America, certain Middle Eastern countries, and the Anglo-American zone of Germany.

HIGHLIGHTS of PAINT PROGRESS *No. 15 of a series*

1938... Non-penetrating flats beautify thirsty surfaces in a single coat



OVER the years ceilings, walls and woodwork of homes and factories have exacted tribute from all who would beautify them with paint coatings. In particular, new surfaces of highly porous plaster, brick, cement, wood or wallboard imbibed paint copiously and looked their best only after several coats.

Paint chemists in the 1930's, through painstaking research, devised new oil paints which silenced the demands of parched surfaces. Known as non-penetrating flats, they bring rich beauty to both porous and non-porous interior surfaces in only a single coat of make-up. Based on highly gelled oil binders, they dry to flexible, washable films. Thus, they refresh even tired calcimined or papered walls and ceilings without the necessity of removing those coatings.

Typical of most ready-mixed paints, they are available in a range of types to meet various conditions. Some have the unique property of increasing markedly in hiding on drying, whereas others are superior in enamel holdout. Such non-penetrating flats are another vital contribution of the ready-mixed paint industry to America the beautiful.

1848-1948

Partners in Paint Progress

The research chemists of The New Jersey Zinc Company aided the performance of non-penetrating flats through creation of special pigments such as high dry hiding Albalith 362, and its counterpart 352, treated for quick wetting and non-settling.

The Paint Industry — New Jersey Zinc

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
Established 1848
160 Front Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell
Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.
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Volume 153 April 12, 1948 Number 15

Invest for Security

The downward revision of the income tax schedules by Congress gets a widespread popular welcoming. What will be the actual benefits of the reduction and to whom they will come cannot be learned from the variety of comment which attended the legislative insistence upon the cuts. Time alone will provide a basis for their determination—and it must be recognized that the applicable time probably will not be much. It is an even bet that the present schedules will be restored by this time next year.

World conditions—internal, as well as external, with respect to the United States—being now what they are, it is greatly to be desired, and it is seriously necessary, that everything possible be done to avoid inflationary consequences of the increase in take-home pay resulting from the tax reduction. And those consequences are to be shunned as earnestly in the much promoted areas of risk capital as in the simpler processes of spending for needs or desires. Optimistic expansion in either respect is not the part of wisdom today: tomorrow is too great a puzzle.

The best thing to do with money today is to save it. An excellent opportunity will be opened this week when the Treasury Department launches America's security loan with the slogan, "America's security is your security: buy U. S. savings bonds now!" From whatever angle, or in whatever light, one may look toward the future, near and far, it is clear that the best risk for available funds is an investment in the security of the United States of America. All other security is conditioned thereto.

No Coal by Law

Up to last midweek, the Federal law against "labor troubles" was not making a very good showing in its test with reference to the soft-coal miners' refusal to work. The loafing miners have flouted the statutory pronouncement of the Congress, the demands of the President, and the injunctive order of the court. They do not want to work under the somewhat vague conditions which they do not like; and, law or no law, that is all there is to it. As yet there was no governmental eagerness to enforce the judicial order that they do work. The politicomics of a presidential election year add much to the inherent inadequacy of the statute—and the industry of the nation suffers from lack of coal.

The miners insist that they are not out on a strike. The language of the law provides no refutation of their position. Nobody seems to know when a strike is a strike. A short time ago, producers of celery, dissatisfied with the prices obtainable for that article, declared a "holiday" and refrained from shipping any celery to market. The attitude of the soft-coal miners is quite analogous. And nobody can aver with conviction that the sympathetic cessation of work by hard-coal miners is a secondary strike to which the law prohibitively applies.

The law is a joke. Its administration is but a travesty on governmental functioning. The "slavery" which organized labor has attributed to the Taft-Hartley law is most clearly on the other foot: the Federal government has been superseded, legislatively, executively, and judicially, by a handful of dictators. In the eyes of the proponents of the supreme state, this impotence of democracy must be a gladsome spectacle.

Students of the petroleum situation are beginning to urge that oil be no longer used as a heating fuel but be devoted wholly to the fueling of internal-combustion power units. They argue that the present "two-fuel" role overstrains the supply of petroleum. Their position is a logical one. It would be more feasible if the government of the United States could, or would, take steps to assure its people a proper sharing of the national resources of coal.

Making Tomorrow's Steels

Politicians are voicing deep concern over the inability of the United States to produce the manganese and chromium essential to the adequate production of necessary kinds of steel. They are also bubbling over with suggestions and advice on what should be done in the matter. Naturally this has brought in the here-and-there popular idea that the government should take a hand in the producing of more chromium domestically—how or where does not appear to get any consideration: maybe the answer is lurking in the secrets of atomic fission.

Chemometallurgy has done much studying and experimenting in the composing of the ferrous alloys which are the steels of trade. Its progress has been of much service, and will be of much more. Its researchers can be expected to discover a composition wholly of ingredients domestically as abundant as iron. But, the known domestic resources of iron ores are thining out alarmingly. The talents of all branches of metallurgy are turned also to the problem of replacing iron.

Which of those two roads is the preferable one to the future supply of a material as necessary as steel nobody, of course, can say. The abundance of aluminum and magnesium minerals lends a special appeal to the development of alloys of those metals. There again the progress has been useful. What combinations of those light metals and iron may be developed none can foretell. What possibilities may be realized in the metallurgic reuse of tin cans, now going in small proportion into chemical production, and the better recovery of other waste also can be but fancied. In any event, the metal needs of the nation are not going to hang so heavily upon chromium and manganese in the second half of this century.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

erin, cresylic acid and cresols, soda ash, caustic soda, potassium bichromate, sodium bichromate, chromic acid, lithopone and insulin. The items that might be scratched off the list for the other countries were still being worked up by the department over the weekend.

The purchases that the sixteen nations will make in the United States in the chemicals and drug fields will be through the normal channels of trade. There is no program being set up or contemplated for the United States government to do the buying of chemicals and drugs for them and such purchases as will be made will be for cash. If the nations do not have the dollars with which to buy they will be advanced the funds by the administrator and from that point on they will be on their own to effect such transactions as they see fit.

Billions for Defense

Business interests in Washington have been quietly informed that the preparedness program being drawn up by the government is to be implemented by another lend-lease program. The State Department would probably deny such a program is contemplated; but observers insist that they have it on good authority that it is in the works. It would run in the neighborhood of $2,000,000,000 annually.

The program would be in addition to ERP, and for that reason Congress might not be too receptive to this additional expenditure, but it all depends upon the international situation at the time. Right now Congress is in the mood to give the military almost everything it asks for. Congress admittedly does not have the facts, and there is much complaint on that score, but at the same time, members don't feel free to ignore requests for more money from the military in view of day-to-day developments in Germany.

Presumably the Administration knows the facts of the situation and for this reason congressmen will vote increased military expenditures. Some of them may feel that they are voting wrong on every issue, but they can't afford to take a chance.

Farm Products Demand to Sag

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics says that demand for farm products probably will not be as strong in 1948 as last year, but will remain higher than in 1946. If world crop production turns out as large as prospects indicate, foreign countries will take less U. S. farm products, with the result that the value of agricultural exports this year may be 15 percent to 20 percent below the 1947 record.

Prices received by farmers averaged a little higher in March than after the February break in some products. For the year, they probably will average below 1947 but above 1946. Farmers' cash receipts are likely to be down, but probably less than 10 percent. Net income may be off somewhat more because farmers' costs will be higher.

Last year, the high level of business activity that kept demand for farm products strong was chiefly due to (1) large expenditures for new houses, plants and equipment and inventories; (2) a large surplus of exports over imports; (3) heavy spending by consumers, and (4) high government expenditures. This year, the first two factors may be some smaller than in 1947. However, increased government outlays for national defense, if authorized by Congress, may offset these reductions.

Omens Point to October

The talk around Washington is that October may be the crucial month in the international situation. It is felt that the country will know pretty well by then whether there is to be war between the United States and Russia.

The basis for this talk is the belief that Stalin still believes in the postwar predictions of our economists that the United States is heading for a depression of some proportions. He thinks it may come in the Fall and at a time when we will be so wrapped up in political troubles that we will have little interest in what goes on in Europe.

Another angle to the international situation being rumored around Washington is that the European countries west of the iron curtain are looking upon President Truman's St. Patrick Day's message as binding the United States to help in event of war.

Thiamine Precautions

There are two points in the recent opinion of the Food and Drug Administration on the labeling of thiamine hydrochloride which officials believe might well be emphasized to manufacturers of the drug and to physicians. They were somewhat buried in the rather lengthy opinion of the agency and for that reason might have been overlooked.

One is that the agency regards thiamine hydrochloride injections containing in excess of 100 milligrams per cubic-centimeter as a new drug, and they should not be put on the market without prior clearance from FDA. Producers who may now be marketing the drug in this strength or who might be contemplating such action should be governed accordingly and file new drug applications with the agency.

The other point relates to sensitivity toward the drug. The agency isn't too sure of the advisability of giving high concentrations of thiamine by the intravenous route, and physicians should be constantly reminded by manufacturers in their labeling of the product that preparations containing 50 milligrams of thiamine per cubic-centimeter, or over, may possibly lead to untoward and serious reactions.

World Health Idea Lags

The prospects of the United States becoming a full-fledged member of the World Health Organization are growing exceedingly dim. It is almost certain that it will not become a participant this year, and whether it will join at some future date will depend on developments.

The World Health Organization is under the sponsorship of the United Nations. Its constitution was adopted in July, 1946, by the International Health Conference and so far twenty-three or twenty-four nations, including Russia, have joined up. It can't begin to function, however, until it has a membership of not less than twenty-six.

Congress is viewing the organization with considerable skepticism. When the matter came up in the house rules committee recently, members quietly tabled the resolution that would authorize this country's participation because they could not find out how much it was going to cost or where it might eventually lead. They are fearful that it might call upon the United States for some very heavy contributions should it set out to raise the health standards of the world.

Nitrogen for Europe

As matters now stand, the government is not expected to call upon the commercial nitrogen industry to supply any of the nitrogen needs of the sixteen western European nations in the European Relief Program beyond the fertilizer year 1948-49. Shipments during 1948-49 will run about the same level as that for the year that just closed.

Europe will still be in need of nitrogen from outside sources in 1949-50, but these will be supplied solely from Chile and Canada. By 1950-51, Europe is expected to be on a nitrogen-exporting basis. All this is assuming, however, that the program of rebuilding and expanding Europe's nitrogen industry moves along on schedule. It calls for expanding production by about 800,000 tons, which is equal to the expansion that took place in this country under the pressure of war.

Government officials are none too confident that Europe can meet the goal that has been set out, but nevertheless they are not scheduling any exports to Europe beyond the 1948-49 fertilizer year.

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Heavy Chemicals

Alumina hydrate, the heavy grade, was priced lower in producing quarters. A slight advance in sodium fluoride was noted. Pig lead prices were increased sharply, thereby creating a strong background for lead acetate, lead nitrate and all other lead based chemicals Ammonium thiocyanate technical crystals will be advanced on May 1. Chlorine stocks remained relatively easy for spot shipment. The position of soda ash has shown improvement with producers able to move material more freely into contract channels. Conditions in caustic soda did not change greatly. The situation was described as not quite as tight as noted at the beginning of the month with dealers meeting more resistance to price premiums in the disposition of resale stocks. Anhydrous ammonia was definitely firm and in short supply with reports current of higher prices named at some supply points. Ammonium bicarbonate showed a tendency to tighten but continued available for prompt shipment.

While specialties commanded increased attention, activity was rather spotty over a spread of the industrial chemical market. There appeared to be a slowing down in demand for miscellaneous items as a result of conflicting influences resulting from fuel disturbances and the government's foreign program. Copper sulphate was in active request with Florida booking some business ahead and other sections drawing freely against former contracts. The platers continued to take on more nickel sulphate and trading in zinc sulphate was livened by an improved demand for agriculture. Glacial acetic acid commanded enough attention to hold the market supply tight. Chromic acid showed no easement of supplies. Formic acid was somewhat tighter owing to a breakdown at a producing plant. Oxalic acid remained exceeding tight. Sulphuric acid showed a satisfactory degree of balance with less complaint heard about the container shortage.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 101.9 percent of the week ending April 3, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compares with 106.1 in the preceding week and 98.2 for the correspoding week in 1947.

Aliuminum Hydrate—Priced lower by a producer of the heavy grade at $52 per ton in bags, carlot shipments from works, freight equalized with competitive points. Smaller quantities in barrels are priced at $72 to $86 per ton, works, depending upon the quantity involved.

Aluminum Sulphate—Finding a steady outlet into industrial channels at former price levels. Stocks of commercial and iron free have been maintained at a level to meet requirements promptly.

Ammonia Liquor—February production was placed at 3,980,695 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. Output in January was 4,188,246 pounds and in February, 1947, production registered 3,971,663 pounds. Sales in February were 3,975,000 pounds, against 3,563,769 pounds in the preceding month and 3,450,393 pounds in February, 1947. Stocks on February 29 were 1,852,109 pounds, against 2,153,791 pounds on January 31 and 1,634,926 pounds on February 28, 1947.

Ammonium Thiocyanate — Inquiries from the textile and dyestuffs industries are reaching the market in satisfactory dimensions. There is also a fair demand for uses in adhesives and synthetic resins. A breakdown on current producers' prices shows carlot shipments in barrels 13c. per pound and in kegs 14c. per pound for technical crystals. Less than carlots range from 14c. to 17c. per pound in barrels and from 15c. to 18c. per pound in kegs, depending upon the quantity desired. All prices are f.o.b. the works and are net with no discount. The market is tagged for an advance on May 1.

Bauxite and Fluorspar—Mineral investigations conducted by the Bureau of Mines to increase national reserves of strategic bauxite and fluorite are described in two separate publications released for general distribution. Report of Investigations 4207, "Margerum Bauxite District, Colbert County, Alabama," by a former bureau mining engineer is to determine the amount of bauxite available for possible use at Lister Hill, Alabama. The investigation involved extensive churn and hand-auger drilling, and the taking of drive-pipe samples. As a result of the study, bureau engineers marked out twelve small deposits, estimated to contain about 187,000 tons of lower-grade bauxite. No Bayer-grade or commercial quality bauxite was found. Results of metallurgical tests on ore samples collected during the investigation as well as detailed information on the drilling operations are given in the report. Report of Investigations 4205, "Stalion-Curnel Fluorspar Prospect, Crittenden County, Kentucky," is by a bureau mining engineer. After completing a preliminary geophysical survey of a portion of the Crittenden County fluorspar prospect, the Bureau of Mines in 1946 explored this area by diamond-drilling five holes, totaling more than 1,595 feet. A free copy of either of the above publications may be obtained by writing to the Publications Section of the Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa. The publication or publications desired should be identified by title and number.

Calcium Chloride—Consuming demand has continued to exceed production and at present it does not look as though contract requirements will be leveled off for a long period. In producing quarters it was stated it may be a year before an open market is established. The total export movement last year amounted to 23,910,386 pounds, compared with 20,145,856 pounds in 1946.

Chlorine—Although producers are moving a sizable amount of chlorine, there are stocks available for spot shipment. The market situation has not changed greatly since the turn of the month. According to reports from producers, the container shortage has not proved as serious in some quarters as in others.

Epsom Salt—Technical grade firm and finding a steady outlet for industrial use. Production has leveled off contract requirements and the market condition appeared to show a satisfactory degree of balance.

Nickel Carbonate—Stocks have been kept at a level to meet current requirements promptly. In producing quarters it was stated that the aggregate volume of business passing is satisfactory but individual sales are mostly small and represent the actual wants of consumers.

Nickel Sulphate—Demand for plating use has continued active with production geared to meet requirements. In some producing quarters it was stated that the maintenance of steady demand had a tendency to slightly tighten the market situation. Prices remained firm at former selling levels.

Phosgene—Consuming interest sustained at a level to hold market firm. Stocks not excessive but meeting current requirements. Demand said to be broadening. Cylinders, 150 pounds, priced at 20½c. to 27c. per pound, depending upon the quantity f.o.b. the works.

Potash, Caustic—Market position shows improvement compared with the beginning of the first quarter. It is stated that shipments are running closer to contract schedules. Liquid is in better shape than the dry forms although there are no excess stocks in any direction at present.

Potassium Carbonate—While some producers are running about even with contract schedules, others are still behind. The continued absence of excess stocks has kept the market position tight. The largest movement at present is to the glass industry.

Potassium Chlorate—Supply situation remained about normal last week. Production has been on even beam with contract schedules and the match industry as well as other consumers has not experienced difficulty in placing orders for prompt shipment.

Soda Ash—Supply situation remained tight although the present tendency is toward easement with shipments gaining against contract schedules. The supply

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Sodium fluoride, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Alumina hydrate, heavy, $4 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
204.1	204.1	204.1	200.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
119.7	119.7	119.7	119.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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picture points to improvement with the edge off of the former urgent demand and the movement of stocks leaning more toward a normal condition.

Caustic Soda—Showed slight indications of improvement which may continue unless reversed by the foreign recovery program. Stocks are short more in the dry forms than in the liquid. Second hands are constantly meeting with greater opposition to premium prices.

Sodium Chlorate — Eastern producers have April and May output under contract and are taking on shipments for June. Demand during the first quarter was sustained at an exceedingly high level and the buying momentum has created a tight market condition so far as prompt shipments are concerned.

Sodium Cyanide—Importations in 1947 totaled 41,716 tons, compared with 40,763 tons in the preceding year. Imports last year were practically all from Canada. The export movement to all countries in 1947 amounted to 688 tons.

Sodium Fluoride—Priced slightly higher at 9¾c. per pound for 90 percent in barrels and at 10c. per pound for l.c.l. The 95 percent grade is held at 10c. per pound in carlots and at 10¼c. per pound for less. Prices are f.o.b. the works with freight equalized with recognized competitive points.

Sodium Nitrite—While demand for use in the manufacture of dyestuffs has been sustained at a satisfactory level, sales to the meat packers have tapered off as a result of the strike at large-packing house plants. It is stated that the smaller plants that are not affected by current labor troubles have confined their purchases of nitrite to actual wants.

Sodium Silicate—Production of soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid, and anhydrous in January was placed at 37,529 tons by the Bureau of the Census. December output was 39,698 tons and in January, 1947, production registered 39,991 tons. Total exports last year amounted to 63,723,599 pounds, compared with 48,262,952 pounds in 1946.

Sodium Sulphide—In producing quarters it was stated that slight improvement in shipments has taken place so far this month but stocks are still short of requirements. The current movement is said to be confined to regular contract channels with export business suspended until the market is brought into a better state of balance.

Zinc Sulphate — Buying interest has shown a gradual pickup since the turn of the month. Sales for agriculture appear to have taken the lead in the buying movement. It is stated that the rayon mills, glue manufacturers and producers of chemicals are mostly under contract at present and a substantial tonnage has been moved through these channels. Production has kept stocks at a level to meet requirements without difficulty. The market's price structure is firm backed by the

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Acids

Chromic—Continued short stocks have prevented any easement in buying conditions. Demand for plating requirements is considerably in excess of current production and there does not appear to be any relief in sight until the supply of sodium bichromate becomes freer.

Formic—Supply shorter at some supply sources as a result of mechanical difficulties at one of the producing plants. Demand from textile mills is maintained at a satisfactory seasonal average.

Hydrofluoric—Domestic consumers are not experiencing difficulty in securing this acid for prompt shipment at present. Demand is broad enough to hold the market steady and there is an active inquiry for export although foreign sales are restricted on account of the continued shortage of containers suitable for export shipment.

Muriatic—Continues to find an active outlet under a steady miscellaneous demand for home and export use. The total export movement last year amounted to 5,727,633 pounds compared with 3,917,839 pounds in 1946.

Nitric—Total exports in 1947 amounted to 1,834,746 pounds, against 1,834,746 pounds in the preceding year. Domestic demand was reported heavy with production keyed to meet requirements.

Oxalic — Production is insufficient to meet current requirements and the market has continued in an exceedingly tight supply condition with no easement in sight. Producers are not inclined to consider new business until the market is brought into a better state of balance.

Sulphuric—Possibly a tempering of demand from the iron and steel industry but inquiry steady from other directions. Production meeting requirements although container supply has shown no significant improvement. Some tapering of demand from the superphosphate producers expected as the active season for this material approaches its close.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Copper—Firm market position sustained with demand active and April shipments to date said to compare favorably with those of March. The sharp advance in lead prices has contributed to the firm feeling current at copper supply sources. Buying conditions were described as tight with the copper wire and brass mills well represented in the week's buying movement.

Lead—Following the strong tone that has recently featured the market, prices were advanced by refiners to 17.30c. per pound at St. Louis and 17½c. per pound at New York. In trade quarters it was stated that this is the first change in price since March 3, 1947 when the domestic price was raised to meet the world market price in order to assure the necessary imports to meet the extraordinary consumption requirements. It had been hoped that no further increase in the price would be necessary, as an abnormally high lead price will adversely affect the future consumption of this metal. However, during the last six months, the world price has substantially advanced, with the result that the United States consumers of lead have been purchasing foreign lead at a delivered price considerably in excess of the domestic market and, in fact, have also purchased domestic secondary lead at premiums. The present price for foreign lead is now between 17-18c. per pound delivered New York.

Output from domestic mines totalled 32,896 short tons in January, the largest monthly production recorded since April, 1947, and 5 percent above the average monthly rate for 1947, according to the Bureau of Mines. Of the total domestic production in January the western states contributed 60 percent; Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, combined, 37 percent; and states east of the Mississippi River 3 percent; compared with 57 percent, 41 percent, and 2 percent, respectively in 1946. In the western states the January mine output of recoverable lead was the greatest since February, 1944. Nearly every state produced lead in greater quantities than indicated by the 1947 monthly average. The Idaho production, largest since March, 1944, was 28 percent above the average monthly output in 1947. Other states in which the January lead output exceeded the monthly average for 1947 were Colorado with 15 percent, Montana 4 percent, New Mexico 23 percent, Utah 6 percent, and Washington 44 percent. The combined production of lead in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma totalled 12,111 tons, a 5-percent decline from the average monthly output in 1947. In the states east of the Mississippi River production increased 19 percent over the 1947 average monthly output.

Quicksilver—Appointment of a new agent for world sales of quicksilver produced by Mercurio Europeo, the combination of Spanish and Italian mines, was recently suggested by the news that tenders to that end had been submitted to the official body. It has been learned that the tenders submitted failed to comply with the ME requirements. Therefore the existing agency with offices in London has been extended to the end of 1948.

It has been also learned that the Joint Export and Import Agency in the British-American zone in Germany has under consideration the importation of between 4,000 and 5,000 flasks. The amount finally to be authorized is expected to be a considerable reduction from that originally asked.

San Francisco, April 9.—The quicksilver market was steady. Supplies were fair. Metal was quoted at $74 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—Continues to follow a steady course with demand for home and export sufficient to sustain prices. The official closing quotation in the New York market was 74⅝c. per ounce.

Tin—World production of tin ore in January was estimated at 11,600 tons, ac-

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cording to advices received from the Hague. Output in December, 1947, amounted to 12,300 tons as a result of an unusually high production in Bolivia. Production in Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies in January, 1948, was 3,381 and 1,913 tons, respectively, about the same as in the previous month. Generally total world mine production has shown little important change over the period September, 1947, to January of this year.

Zinc—Production from domestic zinc smelters established a peace-time record for slab zinc in 1947, the Bureau of Mines said last week. Slab zinc production, including primary metal from domestic and foreign ores and redistilled secondary, from scrap, was 862,000 tons, a 12 percent increase over 1946. Slab zinc from foreign ores increased 9 percent; from domestic ore—largest since 1944—12 percent, highest production since 1941. Domestic mine output of recoverable zinc was 624,809 tons, 9 percent more than in 1946. Idaho continued to rank first in mine production. Oklahoma, usually the leading producer, slipped to fourth place behind New Jersey and Arizona. Imports of zinc ores and concentrates totaled 296,679 tons, 9 percent more than in 1946. Fifty-five percent came from Mexico, 17 percent from Peru and 14 percent from Canada. Slab zinc imports declined 31 percent to 72,326 tons. They included 16,925 tons from Japan. Exports of slab zinc increased nearly threefold, to 106,667 tons. More than 55 percent went to the United Kingdom.

Wartime investigations by the Bureau of Mines on lead, zinc, silver and nickel deposits in Washington and Idaho are described in two publications released for general distribution. Report of Investigations 4188, "Sidney Mine, Pine Creek Area, Shoshone County, Idaho" by Bureau Mining engineers, covers preliminary of mining properties in the Pine Creek region to determine the location of ore shoots east of mine workings. Report of Investigations 4189, "Cle Elum Iron-Nickel Deposits, Kittitas County, Wash.," by a Bureau mining engineer refers to an investigation of the Cle Elum deposits one of the largest containing iron-nickel. Copies of either of the above publications may be obtained by writing to the Publications Section of the Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa. The publication or publications desired should be identified by name and number.

Canada Lifts Radioactive Materials Information Ban

The Atomic Energy Board of Canada has revised its restrictions on information about radioactive minerals to permit prospectors and others to communicate information on analyses of ore samples, and to permit those receiving analyses or assay reports to give out information on the location or probable extent of deposits of uranium or thorium.

Canadian Chemical Inst. To Hear Defense Chiefs

The Chemical Institute of Canada will conduct a symposium on various aspects of national defense, led by a panel of the Dominion's defense experts, as a part of its 1948 conference and exhibition, to be held at the Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, on June 6 to 10. It is scheduled for the evening of June 7, at 8 p.m.

Chairman of the symposium will be Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defense, and the featured speaker will be Dr. O. M. Solandt, chairman of the defense research board and director-general of defense research. The chiefs of staff of the army, navy and air force, and some of the civilian officials of the defense council are also expected to participate in the symposium.

Trade Briefs

Calcium carbide imported into the United Kingdom during 1947 totaled 154,038 hundredweight, compared with 4,440 hundredweight imported in 1946.

Chemicals and related products exported from Chile during the period January - October, 1947, were more than $1,500,000 greater in value than those in the entire year 1946. Total for the 1947 period was $3,732,000.

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Detergents Manufacture In Germany Described

Details of the "Mersol" and "Hostapon" processes for making detergents from a hydrogenated Fischer-Tropsch fraction are contained in a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The report is based on investigations of the I. G. Farbenindustrie plant at Hoechst, where large quantities of "Mersol" and "Hostapon" type products were manufactured from "Mepasin," a Fischer-Tropsch process fraction.

The report describes and illustrates the "Mersol H" process, the starting material for which is a Fischer-Tropsch cut of boiling range 220-320 degrees C. The conversion of "Mersol H" to the detergent "Mersolat" can be effected by mixing the reaction products with the requisite amount of caustic soda in a 10 percent solution, as determined by titration, and settling at a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees C. in a simple gravity separator, the report states.

"Hostapon" is also produced from "Mepasin" by a new reaction developed at Hoechst, according to the report. Sulphonic acid, called "Hostapon S," is produced directly by the action of sulphur dioxide and oxygen on "Mepasin," and light or acetic anhydride is used to catalyze the reaction, the report states. The sodium salt is called "Hostapon," and its detergent properties are considered to be essentially the same as those of "Mersolat," the report continues.

Mimeographed copies of the fifteen page report (PB-79310, "Mersol and Hostapon Processes") sell for 50 cents. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Prior Eastern Agent For Filtrol Desiccant

Prior Chemical Corporation, New York, has been appointed representative of the Filtrol Corporation, Los Angeles, for the distribution of "Desicecite" products on the eastern seaboard, according to announcement by the Prior organization. "Desiccite" is the trademarked brand for Filtrol's special type of desiccant, suited especially to the adsorption of moisture from air and adapted to protective packaging against corrosion, mildew and other damage from moist air.

Water Treatment Symposium Planned by ACS Section

The Ohio Valley section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers will conduct a symposium on water and waste treatment at the Engineering Society headquarters building, Cincinnati, on October 16. The purpose of the symposium is to provide a medium for disseminating the technical information essential to the solution of stream sanitation problems, in view of the fact that the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact will become effective during the Summer.

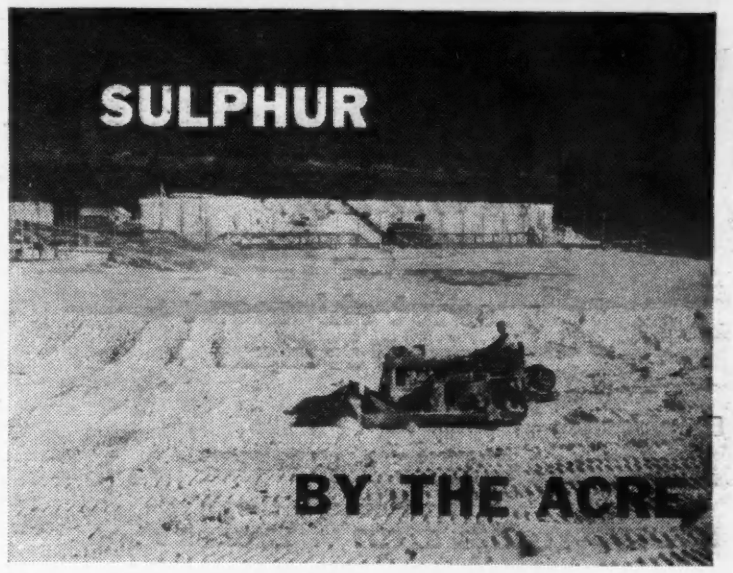
MacMurray Joins Duff

Kenneth MacMurray, formerly with the Solvay Sales Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, is now associated with the sales department of the Duff Chemical Company, also New York.

Trade Briefs

Terry Herriott has joined the advertising department of the Solvay Sales Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Pyrene Manufacturing Company has elected George H. Boucher a director and has named Charles G. Durfee a vice-president. Mr. Boucher is vice-president in charge of sales, and Mr. Durfee is a member of the board and director of fire-protection engineering.



Sulphur, mined from its Gulf Coast deposit, will be stored in this vat of Freeport Sulphur Company at its Grande Ecaille property in Louisiana. Sulphur storage blocks of solid yellow stone often rise as high as 50 feet and stretch over as much as 5 acres.

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Du Pont Expands Nitrogen Products Field Staff

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has expanded the field staff of the nitrogen products section of its ammonia department to cover all of the United States in the promotion of the use of urea products in the fertilizer and feed industries.

M. N. Crady, who formerly covered the south central states for the section, has been transferred to a newly-organized post on the Pacific Coast and will make his headquarters in San Francisco. R. E. Burke, who was formerly engaged in special studies for the nitrogen products section, will succeed Mr. Crady in the south central states, with headquarters in Jackson, Miss.

John Spicer, formerly of the standard products section, has been assigned to the Middle Atlantic states, with headquarters in Goldsboro, N. C.; Ward Sachs will cover the South Atlantic states from headquarters in Orlando, Fla., and N. A. Hite will cover the northeastern states, with headquarters in Merchantville, N. J.

F. M. Jornlin, who has been agricultural adviser to the United States Army in Japan, has returned to Minneapolis and will cover the western half of the north central states. The eastern portion of the north central states has been assigned to O. F. Jensen, with headquarters in Maple City, Mich.

Methoxychlor Discussed At Pest Control Meeting

Details of the toxicity to insects and lack of harmful effects to animals and growing plants of methoxychlor were presented to the twelfth annual pest control conference at Purdue University by Dr. J. A. Zapp, jr., assistant director of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.'s Haskell Laboratory of Industrial Toxicology.

The speaker reported on results of detailed research conducted by the laboratory and others of the toxicity aspects of methoxychlor, and said that the tests showing the comparative safety of the material agree with those conducted by the National Institute of Health and the Food and Drug Administration.

"Methoxychlor appears to be one of the safest of all insecticides now in use, both with respect to acute toxicity and the effect of repeated ingestion of small amounts such as would be found in residues on treated crops," Dr. Zapp said. "In addition methoxychlor shows no tendency to accumulate in body fat, as do some other commonly used insecticides."

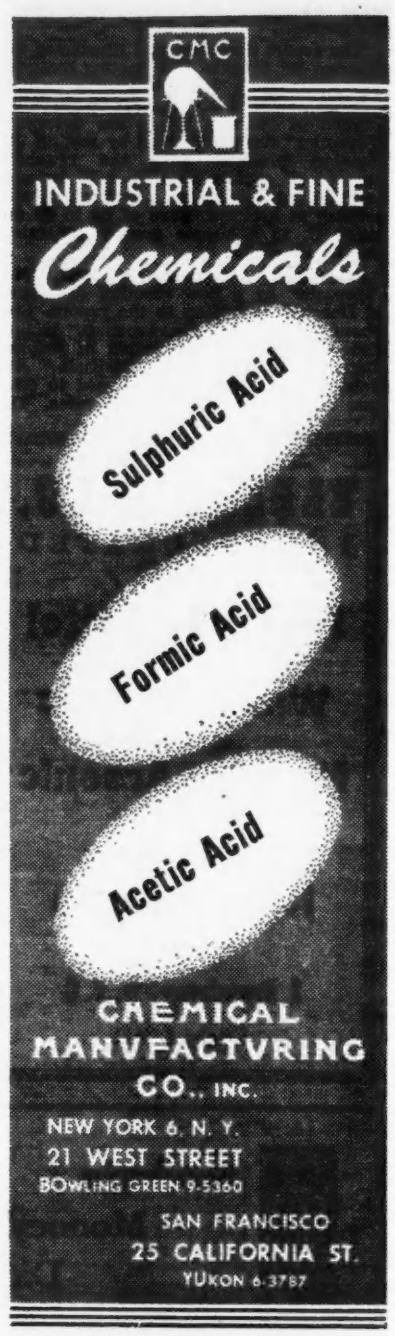
Fruit Sprays Conference Called by New York State

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has called a public hearing on April 16 on the use of specific materials for fruit blossom thinning sprays. A law recently signed by Governor Dewey makes it a misdemeanor in that state to spray with poison or apply poison in any other way to fruit trees or any alfalfa and clovers grown as field crops while they are in blossom.

The law provides, however, that after a public hearing the use of some materials as blossom thinning sprays may be permitted, and Commissioner C. Chester Du Mond has called the meeting for this purpose.

Bemis Bro. Shifts LeRoy

Bemis Bro. Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo., has transferred Robert B. LeRoy to its general production department, where he will continue and expand his work in testing and research on paper bags. Mr. LeRoy joined the Bemis organization in 1938, as a member of the New York sugar bag sales division, and was transferred to East Pepperell, Mass., in 1944, to take charge of the multiwall packaging research laboratories.



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Agricultural Chemicals

Domestic ammonium nitrate prices have been advanced to cover higher producing costs. Phosphate rock has been adjusted to a higher price level as a result of increased costs of oil and labor. Nitrogenous process tankage prices have been reduced with stocks freer and demand below seasonal expectations. Dried blood sold at lower prices with offerings not excessive but buying interest slow. In the insecticide market, benzene hexachloride dusts 50 percent wet and dry have been lowered as a result of competition with other organic chemicals. Ammonium sulphate stocks have continued to tighten with production in some instances down to 40 percent at certain plants and shipments seriously cutback. Reports were current that resales had been made at almost double the contract price. Gradual improvement was reported in the inquiry for insecticides although trading is confined mostly to spot quantities with buyers at present apparently satisfied to take a chance on another hot and dry summer season.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Ammonium nitrate, domestic, $1.50 to $4 per ton.
Phosphate rock, Florida, 43c. per ton.

Prices Reduced

Benzene hexachloride, dry dust, 50 percent, 7½c. per lb.
wet dust, 50 percent, 7½c. per lb.
Dried blood, New York, 75c. per unit of ammonia.
Nitrogenous process tankage, 80c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
74.5	74.5	74.5	71.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—Higher quotations have been established for domestic nitrate. Producers quote from $50 per ton works, freight equalized with competitive points, to $52.50 per ton works. Stocks have continued short and insufficient to meet requirements in full. Demand for early corn as well as tobacco has been exceedingly heavy in the South and at present, inquiry is increasing from the Carolinas, Georgia and Kentucky. No change was noted in the price of Canadian nitrate. March production in the Dominion was better than February and it looks as though the improvement will extend through April. At Canadian supply sources it was stated that all contract requirements will be completed by May 1. Reports were heard that resales had been made in the Sugar Bowl area up to $95 per ton.

Ammonium Sulphate—February output from coke-oven ammonia was placed at 134,831,353 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. There was also 4,208,505 pounds produced from purchased synthetic ammonia. In the preceding month the total registered 148,263,905 pounds and 122,596,051 pounds in February 1947. Total sales in February 1948 amounted to 136,954,262 pounds compared with 141,921,738 pounds in January and 112,802,329 pounds in February 1947. Stocks on hand February 29 were 63,976,072 pounds, against 63,076,855 pounds on January 31 and 60,160,632 pounds on February 28, 1947. No change was noted in contract prices. Shipments have been cutback in some instances as a result of lower production due to the coal shortage. Resale stocks have been sold at prices almost double producers' contract figures, it is stated.

Bone Meal—Small packing houses are bearing the brunt of demand at present as the large packers have remained strikebound. Inquiry was active both for feed and fertilizer use with raw and steamed bone meal sold ahead from 30 to 60 days.

Cyanamide—Maintenance of heavy demand for fertilizer use has prevented any easement in buying conditions. Production has been interrupted by insufficient power at times which has delayed shipments. The market situation is firm and definitely tight.

Dried Blood—Priced lower in the local market at $7 per unit of ammonia which is the same figure as named at Chicago. Demand from the feed trade was slow. Feeders were responsible for the recent advance in prices and their withdrawal of aggressive support has resulted in the lowering of the market.

Fish Meal—Market situation for menhaden meal remained nominal. There appeared to be an absence of buying interest in local circles and trade reports indicated that new business might take place at lower prices.

Hoof Meal—Last sales reported were at $7 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis. Not much offered, not much demand at present.

Nitrogenous Process Tankage — Priced lower with stocks available at $4.20 per unit of ammonia in bulk, carlot shipments from works. It is stated that sales have fallen somewhat below expectations this season with weather conditions seriously affecting use in Florida and causing curtailment in some other areas.

Sodium Nitrate — Stocks short of demand and market condition definitely tight. According to the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, the United Kingdom's imports of sodium nitrate dropped to 388,784 hundredweight (1 hundredweight=112 pounds) in 1947 from 903,991 hundredweight in 1946. In 1938, imports amounted to 1,112,514 hundredweight.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Contract shipments of Florida phosphate rock are priced higher in accordance with increased oil and labor costs. The rock advance averages about 43c. per ton based on $2.89 per barrel for oil. Demand has continued exceedingly heavy and is far enough ahead of current production to maintain a tight market position.

Superphosphate — Demand for shipments has shown improvement under better weather conditions. This has tended to relieve congestion at some producing plants and it is hoped the shipping situation will continue to improve through May and June which will about complete the active season in most areas. Producers prices have ruled steady with resale lots occasionally going at a shade under first hand prices.

Potashes

Mixers have continued to take all the available potash and demand has exceeded the supply sufficiently to maintain a tight market position. It was stated that imported material has brought from $1.15 to $1.20 per unit of K_2O., the last sale being at the lower price. It is also reported that the movement of mixed fertilizers has improved appreciably during the past week under ideal weather conditions. Mixers could use more potash and nitrogen but superphosphate is not much of a problem in some of the eastern and southern areas at present.

Insecticides

Benzene Hexachloride — Technical firm at 3¼c. per gamma isomer or 35¾c. per pound for 11 percent at the works. Buying interest has shown improvement compared with February and March although stocks at present are meeting requirements. The dusts are priced lower. The distributor's price is given at 25½c. per pound for dry 50 percent and at 26½c. per pound for wet 50 percent, both in carlots. These are delivered prices. Dealers' figures carry a discount of 10 percent from the above levels. It is stated that the lower price range is the result of competition with other organic chemicals used mostly to curb insect infestation at cotton plantations. According to trade reports, a shortage of these materials is possible, unless warm dry weather prevails during most of the hot weather period. Production of benzene hexachloride in January was placed at 7,467,490 pounds by the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission. Output of gamma isomer content of hexachlorocylohexane was 780,993 pounds.

Lead Arsenate—Establishment of higher lead prices has created a strong background to the lead arsenate market. Producers have not announced any revision of quotations to date.

Paradichorobenzene—December exports amounted to 231,000 pounds, compared with 329,000 pounds in the preceding month. The total for 1947 was 2,775,000 pounds, against 1,337,000 pounds in 1946. Canada received the largest quantities in both years—1,708,000 pounds in 1947 and 897,000 pounds in 1946. Buying conditions in the domestic market have remained tight under a steady demand. Producers' prices range from 12½c. to 13½c. per pound far carlots and from 14c. to 15½c. for smaller quantities depending upon size f.o.b. the works.

Petroleum Sprays—Exports for December totaled 550,000 pounds, the highest for any month in 1947. Total export shipments last year were 2,647,000 pounds, compared with 3,458,000 pounds in 1946. Exports of household insecticides in 1947 were 25,350,000 pounds about 4 percent below those of 1946. Of this amount Canada received 3,238,000 pounds, China 2,334,000 pounds, while Egypt, Greece, Italy, Mexico and Venezuella each received more than 1,000,000 pounds.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Market conditions for sulphur have revealed no significant change since the turn of the month. Miscellaneous domestic demand of satisfactory seasonal dimensions was reported with stocks and transportation facilities ample to meet current requirements promptly. Exports of crude sulphur for the year 1947 totaled 1,305,360 long tons, compared with 1,189,072 long tons in the preceding year. Mine shipments in February amounted to 334,142 long tons, compared with 359,063 long tons in the preceding month and 352,210 long tons in February, 1947, according to the Bureau of Mines. Apparent sales in February were 413,292 long tons, against 388,526 long tons in January and 334,895 long tons in February, 1947. Pyrites continued to find an outlet through contract channels. There was no price changes reported.

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For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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ALBUMENS

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Increased production of egg albumen and yolk has further eased to some extent the tight supply condition of these materials and quotations declined 5 cents per pound for the former and 2 cents for the latter. Trading lacked snap as consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Offerings, on the other hand were not heavy as the new production was below normal, because of the hight cost of eggs. Potato starch was further reduced fractionally by Maine producers. Demand was inactive and the tone of the market was still unsettled. Other sizing materials also were in slow request by domestic users, while there was a noticeable improvement in export inquiry for large quantities of corn, potato and wheat starches for shipment to the Continent and to England. Recent advance of the cost of sago flour replacements, as a result of heavy buying for shipment to India, was reflected on the local market and supplies on the spot were reduced and firmly held. Trading in tapioca flour was restricted to supplies on the spot, which were well held, while inquiry for new crop flour continued inactive.

Although trading in tanning materials continued light and spasmodic for domestic consumers account last week, recent heavy purchases by foreign buyers have materially reduced supplies at primary centers and resulted in a marked reduction in offers for shipment, especially for divi divi, mangrove bark, valonia and wattle. These materials recently received increased attention from American tanners, because of the sharp price advance for quebracho extract. Trading was reported spotty last week, with tanners purchasing in a hand-to-mouth manner, though it was reported that a larger volume of business would have been transacted in the scarcer items if offers were available.

World cattle numbers on January 1, 1948, were estimated at 724,000,000 head, about 100,000 head more than in the preceding year it was reported by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Significant decreases in North and South America and western Europe were more than offset by increases in the Soviet Union and Oceania. The present numbers are only slightly below the 5-year 1936-40 average of 726,400,000 head, which was relatively high compared with earlier periods.

Chemicals

Aluminum, Acetate—Trading was reported moderate and mainly for prompt requirements. Supplies were limited and well held at current quotations.

Bichromates—Steady call for bicromates against contracts, continued to absorb the output. Stocks of resale material also was in small supply. Export inquiry was fairly active, with shipments light owing to high cost of resale lots.

Soda, Acetate—Limited supplies affected the volume of business. Prices were unchanged and firm, reflecting the tight supply condition.

Soda, Formaldehyde Sulfoxylate — Tight supply condition continued to keep this market in a firm position. Inquiry was fairly active for domestic use and export and supplies were inadequate to meet the demand. Owing to the higher cost of raw materials, an advance of 2c. per pound it was announced would become effective May 1. Quantities of 20,000 pounds would be raised to 21½c. per pound, drums, and up to 26c. for lesser quantities.

Sulphonated Oils—Demand was light and spasmodic. Sulphonated castor oil was quiet and unchanged. Tallow was firmer, though sulphonated prices were without change.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg—Supply conditions continued to show moderate improvement last week. Offers of edible for April shipment were more liberal at $2.60 per pound, a reduction of 5c. per pound. Stocks on the spot also were easier and quoted $2.65 to $2.70 per pound, as to quantity. Trading was reported as fair. The technical grade was still scarce and in good inquiry. Prices were firm, ranging from $1.35 to $1.50 per pound, according to quantity and delivery. Dried egg production totaled 1,029,000 pounds in February, compared with 13,168,000 pounds in February last year. Production consisted of 443,000 pounds of whole eggs, 141,000 pounds of dried albumen and 445,000 pounds of dried yolk. The production of dried egg is now on a pre-war basis and practically all of the current production is for domestic consumption. The quantity of liquid egg produced during February totaled 30,971,000 pounds, compared with 80,673,000 pounds for the same month last year. Much smaller quantities used for drying this year account for most of the decrease in total liquid produced. Frozen egg production during February totaled 25,850,000 pounds against 34,323,000 pounds in February last year. It was the smallest production for the month since February, 1943. Storage holdings of frozen eggs on March 1 totaled 120,179,000 pounds, compared with 73,564,000 pounds on March 1, 1947 and 86,414,000 pounds for the 1943-47 average. Of the March 1 holdings of frozen eggs, the government owned 56,952,000 pounds. Stocks of frozen egg decreased 2,000,000 pounds during February, compared with 7,000,000 pounds during February last year and an average February decrease of 1,000,000 pounds.

Albumin, Blood—Trading in this product was at a standstill, owing the labor strikes prevailing at packing plants, which have stopped production. Consumers inventories were not expected to take care of requirements. Makers report that it will take some time to reach normal production after the strikes are settled, but unless an unexpected heavy demand developed manufacturers expected to catch up with unfilled orders within a month or so. Prices of blood albumin and soluble dried blood were unchanged.

Corn Sugar — Demand for tanners chipped was reported light and chiefly for actual requirements. Quotations were unchanged and steady.

Dextrin, Corn — Consuming demand continued active. Offerings were restricted owing to the sold up production. Demand against contracts was active, with deliveries still from 6 to 8 weeks behind schedules. Prices were without change.

Egg, Yolk—This market was easier under light demand and increased offerings. Business was limited to actual needs. Prices were reduced 2c. to $1.01 to $1.08 per pound, less carlots, according to quantity and delivery. Production of egg yolk was indicated at 445,000 pounds in February, compared with 423,000 pounds (revised) during the same time last year, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Sago Flour—This market continued on a firm basis, as a result of the higher cost of replacements from primary centers. Active trading for shipment to India increased the price for shipments from Java and this strength was reflected in the spot situation during the past fortnight. Shipments were held at 7¾c. per pound, ex-dock, New York. Spot stocks ranged from 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Starch, Corn—Domestic consumers continued to absorb a moderate volume of material for prompt requirements. Demand of late has been steady, for fair-sized quantities. Inquiry for export to the Continent and England was more active, with exporters in the market for large sized lots. Prices were maintained at current levels. Visible supply of corn indicated further reductions of 2,390,000 bushels to 8,738,000 bushels for the week ended April 3, compared with 34,770,000 bushels for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Starch, Potato—Buying interest was reported slow last week. Market continued unsettled and prices were easier, ranging from 7.90c. to 8.15c. per pound, carlots, New York basis, depending upon seller. Shipments from Maine were delayed by a embargo to conserve freight space. This had no ill effect on this market because of the quiet demand for material. A fair demand was noted for spot supplies, chiefly for small to moderate quantities for immediate needs. Prices were unchanged, ranging from 9½c. to 10¼c. per pound, according to seller and quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Business was reported

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Egg albumen, 5c. per lb.
yolk, 2c. per lb.
Potato starch, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
375.7	379.9	387.9	310.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

light and confined to supplies on the spot. Light stocks of high grades were firmly held at 10¼c. to 10½c. per pound, as to quantity. Mediums were in better supply than the former and were quoted at 9c. to 9½c. per pound, depending upon quantity. New crop flour received little attention. Shipments were quoted at 9.60 per pound, exdock, New York. Some 15,700 bags of flour arrived at New York from Brazil last week, presumably old crop material.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Demand was reported fair and chiefly for prompt delivery. Quotations were unchanged and fairly steady.

Divi Divi—Scarcity of offerings for shipment from primary centers continued to feature this market. Consuming inquiry was fairly active, with business restricted owing to the lack of material for prompt shipment. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Gambier—Moderate quantities were reported in request for immediate requirements. Quotations were without change and well held.

Logwood Extract—Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Market was steady at former levels.

Mangrove Bark—Available supplies at producing centers were practically nil because of change of regulations restricting exports of bark to ⅜ inches thick. Prior to the change in regulations shipments were made of thinner bark which was lower in tannin content. The amended regulations governing the grading of mangrove bark destined for export from Zanzibar Protectorate became effective March 1, 1948, by Government Notice 143. The new amendments are designed to improve the quality of bark to be exported, by prohibiting (except with the written permission of the Director of Agriculture) the mixing together of the bark of more than one species of mangrove tree. Specific details of the new requirements may be obtained from the British Commonwealth Branch, Areas Division, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. Arrivals totaled 3,910 bags at New York last week for delivery on previous contracts.

Myrobalans—Business was slow, with offers for shipment fairly liberal. Tanners continued to limit demand to moderate lots for prompt shipment. Quotations were unchanged and fairly steady. Imports were 3,330 bags at New York last week

Quebracho Extract—While trading was light and spotty, prevailing high prices for shipment continued to restrict business. Offers for shipment were not heavy and were maintained at former levels.

Valonia—As a result of heavy sales for foreign account, the supply condition remained tight at producing centers. Prices for shipment were firm. Beards were quoted at $78 to $80 per ton, bags, exdeck and cup at $57 to $58, same basis. Tanners showed moderate interest in replacements.

Wattle—Firm conditions prevailed in primary markets and recent price advances were closely maintained. Consuming inquiry was light and spasmodic with tanners operating in a hard to month manner. Offers for shipments were not liberal. Arrivals of bark totaled 1,110 bales and 6,780 bags at New York last week.

National Starch Develops New Viscous Paste Starch

National Starch Products, Inc., New York, has developed a new type of starch, called "Clear Flo," which it claims swells at considerably lower temperatures than ordinary starches and gives clear, stable and unusually viscous pastes.

Available in both high and low viscosity grades, "Clear Flo" starches are said to be easily prepared by merely adding hot water to a suspension of the starch in cold water. The pastes obtained range from opaque to very clear, depending upon the temperature of the water used, the company claims, and adds that the unusually high water-taking ability of the starches permits considerable dilution with but slight loss of body.

The company is recommending the use of the new starches as thickening, binding or dispersing agents in textile finishing and sizing, in cleaning compounds and as a paper sizing ingredient, as well as in such varied products as cosmetic creams and lotions, water colors and paints, wallpaper and poster pastes and boiler feed water. Research samples may be obtained from the company at 270 Madison avenue, New York 16.

Du Pont Shifts Staff Of Rayon Department

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has appointed William T. Wood director of production of the nylon division of its rayon department. He succeeds W. E. Gladding, who has been transferred to a special assignment for the nylon division management.

M. G. Jones has been appointed director of production of the acetate division, to succeed Mr. Wood, and Thomas Taylor has been named to succeed Mr. Jones as manager of the Waynesboro, Va., plant. Mr. Jones joined the du Pont organization in 1929 and has been manager of the Waynesboro plant since 1946.

Fiber Products Labeling Asked

Senator Theodore Green of Rhode Island has introduced a bill (S. 2383) in the senate which would require the labeling of the fiber content of all spun, woven, knitted, felted, or other manufactured fiber products. All fabrics would have to be labeled to show their fiber content, either natural or manufactured fibers, in the order of their predominance in the product by weight. The Federal Trade Commission would be the enforcement agency to carry out the bill's provisions.

Beaunit Mills Building Viscose Filament Plant

Beaunit Mills, Inc., New York, is planning the erection of a viscose filament yarn plant at Childersburg, Ala., with an annual capacity of 10,000,000 pounds of rayon yarn. The company has negotiated a ten-year $7,500,000 loan and expects to have the new plant in operation by the first of next year.

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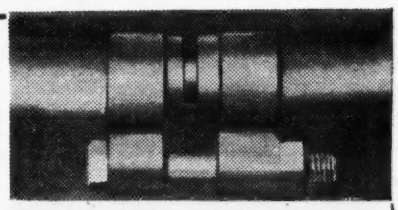
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Coaltar Chemicals

An upward adjustment of the price on natural phenols by one-half cent per pound above the previous low side of quotations was among the main price movements made effective as of April 1. While technical cresols were advanced 2 cents pound, some producers of cresylic acid and of pure orthocresol retained the old price level. The weighted average of price quotations with respect to volume of crude naphthalenes moved, were at levels one-half cent per pound higher, but the advance was not due to become industry wide until May 1.

Of primary concern to the coaltar chemical industry last week was the unsettled strike of the coal miners. Steel operations were being curbed appreciably. Some steel producers were drastically affected, while others had sufficient coal above the ground to keep operations at essentially normal. Coaltar which is the lifeblood of the coaltar chemical industry was accordingly being produced in less volume as steel operations decreased, and in the fourth week of the work stoppage, curtailed coke oven operations were being reflected in the operations of tar distillers. During the four weeks of the strike steel operations dropped 12 points to the lowest scheduled rate since the week of September 8 last year, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. Steel operations the previous week were scheduled at 89.4 percent, but the actual operation was only 88.3 percent of capacity. Last week's scheduled operations were set for 84.4 percent of capacity, but furnaces were being shut down at a rate which made this schedule uncertain. The proposed rate was equivalent to 1,521,300 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with an actual production of 1,591,600 tons the previous week, 1,757,400 tons one month ago and 1,664,200 tons one year ago.

Naphthalene and all of its derivatives were essentially in short supply, while there were in the chemical intermediate field such things as benzyl chloride and orthochlorophenol, for example, which were becoming readily available, and many others easing. This indicated that in the coaltar chemical industry as in other chemicals there were items which had been short but on which the gap between production and demand was closing. This situation was generally regarded as healthy and a trend toward normalcy, but whether or not this trend would continue was uncertain in view of the European recovery program and increased armament requirements.

Aromatic solvents were unchanged in price and the very heavy pressure of demand on solvent naphtha and xylol were still in evidence. No immediate relief from this situation could be foreseen. Creosote was in abundant supply, and in a competitive situation in which current price levels were certain to be maintained despite rising costs.

Basic Products

Benzol—There was no change in this market, pricewise, but the supply picture took on an added bleak appearance as the coal strike continued. To date the effect of the coal miners work stoppage had not been too serious, but the closing down of an increasing number of furnaces and ovens due to coal shortages was cutting into benzol production. Some steel producers were reported to be in considerably worse position than others with respect to coal supplies above the ground, and some were transporting coal long distances by rail at heavy increased costs in an effort to keep operating. Benzol being the chief product from the refining of light oils, was due to be more affected than toluol and xylol, plus the fact that as far as the overall supply picture is concerned, there was no other source available to augment significantly the coaltar production.

Coaltar—The coaltar production level was falling in direct proportion to the curtailment of steel output as a result of the four weeks of the still unsettled coal miners work stoppage. This already critical material was becoming still more acute, and tar distillers expressed a genuine concern over the present strike situation.

Creosote—Ample supplies of this material were reported in virtually all quarters, despite the increased operations of the wood preserving industry following the delayed operations due to bad Winter weather. Shipments from overseas could be had in almost unlimited amounts, and domestic producers reported an accumulation of stocks. Some domestic producers were heavier stocked than others. Expressions throughout the industry indicated that from a cost angle, prices should be increased, but from a supply and competitive angle this would not occur. Prices in the range of 21½c. per gallon in tankcars still held, and by virtue of increasing costs was likely to be maintained. However, some of the more direct production was reportedly being offered at prices under this figure in limited amounts. The market, however, should be considered as holding firm at current quotations. A long continued heavy supply position might have a price reducing effect, but this situation was certainly unlikely to develop within the immediate future.

Cresols—Effective April 1 the price structure of the technical grades and USP materials were advanced by most major producers by 2c. per pound. This effected a new range of prices on these materials the low side of which was up ¾c. per pound. Accordingly tankcar quantities of technical cresol was being quoted by various producers at prices from 17c. to 18¼c. per pound. Supplies remained very short under strong demand from the synthetic resin, plasticizer, and organic chemical industries.

Cresylic Acid—With the exception of one producer who was still studying the cost structure on this item with a view to determining the magnitude of their forthcoming price advance, all other major producers have advanced prices by 13c. per gallon effective as of April 1. Supplies meanwhile were reported to be critically short of the domestic demand, and while imports from abroad were on the increase, the overall supply picture was expected to remain tight. Imported last week were 747 drums of cresylic and from Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool.

Naphthalene—Crude naphthalenes of the 74 and 76 degree types used in the manufacture of a wide variety of chemical intermediates such as phthalic anhydride, anthraquinone, betanaphthol, and many dyestuff raw materials was still critically short. Prices continued to range in a 2c. per pound spread and this price structure representing quotations from the various producers will be maintained throughout this month. Effective May 1 the price range will narrow by ½c. per pound over the low. Changes in price on industrial shipments of refined naphthalene which currently range from 9¾c. to 10½c. in carlots were reported to be scheduled to advance to the higher level as of May 1. The weighted average of prices on both crude and refined naphthalene currently stood at ½c. above the lowest current quotations on crude material and ¾c. on the refined.

Phenol—Synthetic phenol was still short and was being firmly quoted at 11.8c. to 12c. per pound. Natural phenols advanced effective April 1 by ½c. per pound above the low on previous quotations. Most producers advanced the 82 to 84 percent grade ¾c. to 1c. per pound, but some production was advanced only

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cresol, tech., ¾c. per lb.
Phenol, 90-92%, ½c. per lb.
82-84%, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
152.2	152.0	147.3	132.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended April 3 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,103,135
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	28,565,397
Benzol	gals.	3,509,704
Coaltar	gals.	13,353,742
Creosote oil	gals.	743,164
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,764,916
Phenol	lbs.	209,015
Toluol	gals.	719,940
Xylol	gals.	162,567

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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2½c. per pound over the previous low. Advances on the 90 to 92 percent grade occurring over recent weeks were on the order of ½c.-¾c. per pound. These changes in price brought the tankcar price on 90 to 92 percent phenol to a range of 12½c. to 13c. per pound, and the 82 to 84 percent grade within a range of 13¼c. to 13¾c. per pound. Demand for phenol was said to have continued quite strong maintaining the usually prevailing tight market.

Pyridine—This material remained in short supply by virtue of the sustained heavy demand for refined 2-degree material. Prices were unchanged, ranging from 69c. to 80c. per pound in drums. The other pyridines were said to be in reasonably good supply.

Solvent Naphtha — The price structure of coaltar solvent naphtha materials, including high flash, were unchanged at the second quarter. Supplies were quite short according to most reports with the pressure of demand remaining quite heavy due primarily to the continued shortage of xylol. Shipments of some producers were reported running behind at least one month. Other producers were in a somewhat worse position while still others were not quite so hard pressed. There was no reported indications of relief in the immediate future. Unless the current coal miners work stoppage were to be promptly settled, the supply picture was likely to soon become very much more critical in a matter of weeks. However, there seemed to be a point of view on the part of buyers which was generally good for the industry, in that established purchasers did not rush to suppliers with orders in excessive amounts as a result of the coal strike.

Toluol—There was nothing new to report on this market which remained unchanged in recent weeks from the somewhat eased supply position as a result of lowered demand from the protective coatings industry. Prices were unchanged. Continuation of the coal strike, however, was likely to cause a visible tightening of the market.

Xylol — Supplies of this material remained critically short from an overall point of view, and no relief in the immediate future could be foreseen. The feeling was generally expressed that the current work stoppage of the coal miners would be reflected in a still further tightening of the market, and that the resulting shortages could not be offset by supplies from other directions.

Intermediates

Anilin—The supply position on anilin remained in fairly good shape last week, and while material was being made at an essentially capacity rate with shipments reasonably prompt, there was no indication that supplies could soon be described as easy. The new price level of 14c. per pound was being maintained despite the high cost of manufacture, which was another indication that the market was not too tight.

Anthraquinone — This chemical intermediate remained tight and because of the shortage of phthalic anhydride, there was no anticipated easing of this market. Prices were holding firm. Production was said to be going forward as fast as possible consistent with the bottleneck on phthalic anhydride and the pressure of other products on manufacturing equipment.

Benzyl Chloride — A fairly easy supply position on this item was reported in most quarters. Shipments could be made in good quantities fairly promptly. Prices held firm at the level of prices established in early March.

Benzyl Cyanide—Supplies of this item were said to be in a rather easy position with prices holding firm. Shipments could be made in about ten days after receipt of order, it was stated.

Betanaphthol—Some producers of this material advanced prices by 2½c. per pound effective April 1 to levels of 30c. per pound in carlots and 32c. per pound in less than carlots. Other producers were, for the time being at least, holding to the level of 27½c. in carlots and 29½c. in less than carlots, despite the advancing costs on naphthalene. Supplies meanwhile remained tight by virtue of the naphthalene shortage.

Cyclohexanol—This material was reportedly moving in good tankcar volume against a strong demand. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Cyclohexanone — Good sustained demand for this material was reported, and it was moving in tankcar volume. Prices were unchanged from levels prevailing over recent months.

Catechol—This crystalline material was quoted at an unchanged price of $2 per

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pound. The supply situation was essentially the same as it has been in recent weeks, and demand was reported as good.

Diamylphenols, Mixed—This chemical intermediate material used in the manufacture of synthetic resins and synthetic detergents was currently quoted in the range of 30c. per pound in tankcars, 31c. in drum carlots and 32c. in less than drum carlots. Supplies were reported to be available in quantities for reasonably prompt shipment.

Dibutylmetaphenol—This synthetic resin intermediate was being quoted last week at levels of 79c. per pound in carlots and 80c. in less than carlots. Demand was reported as strong and shipments moving in good volume.

Dibutylparaphenol—A sustained strong demand for this material from the synthetic resin industry was being maintained. Prices were on the order of 94c. per pound in carlot quantities and 95c. per pound in less than carlot quantities.

Ditertiarybutylmetacresol — This material which was in strong demand from producers of synthetic resins and as a softening agent for synthetic rubber was quoted at 29c. per pound in carlots and 30c. per pound in less than carlots.

Ditertiarybutylparacresol — Quotations on this item which was in considerably less use than the meta material stood at 94c. per pound in carlots and 95c. in less than carlots.

Phthalic Anhydride—There was an apparent stabilization of the price structure on this material as of April 1 when the price range narrowed from its 2½c. per pound spread to ½c. spread in an upward price movement. Supplies meanwhile remained critically short and there was no anticipated relief. As a result of less demand for finished products in the protective coatings industry for both trade sales and industrial finishes, alkyd resin manufacturers reported a consequent lessened demand for alkyd resins. This situation, it was reported by resin producers tended to ease their phthalic anhydride supply shortage somewhat. However, reports from the producers of this chemical indicated that the overall demand had eased very little.

Quinolin—This coaltar base was unchanged in price from the level which prevailed during the last quarter, ranging in drum carlots from 44½c. to 45c. per pound.

Resorcinol—Demand for this material in the manufacture of synthetic resins, adhesives, and other industrial uses maintained a strong demand for the technical product. Prices of 68c. per pound were being maintained for the technical grade, while the USP material maintained its level of $1.80 established January 1.

Salicylic Acid—Technical grades of acid were being produced in normal production rates, with producers being able to take care of the requirements of established customers. However, they were not inclined to take on any new accounts by virtue of production being only equivalent to meet present ones. The market while tight to this degree, was not critical. Prices prevailing over recent months were unchanged.

Styrene Monomer—Large quantity potential production of this material was such that no real shortage of this material existed or would develop at anytime in the near future. Established producers of this item were currently quoting 15c. per pound.

Xylenol—The 45-degree grade of this chemical maintained its price level of 24c. per pound in carlot quantities, while the 60 degree grade was quoted at 29½c. per pound.

Xylenol Fractions — These materials were currently being shipped at levels of price for the mixed fractions of $1.47 upward per gallon, on a tankcar basis.

Phenol, Cresol Output In Germany Increased

The combined United Kingdom-United States zone of Germany is expected to produce 10,000 metric tons of phenol and cresol during 1948. The zone's estimated requirements for this year are 25,000 tons. In the last quarter of 1947, output of natural phenol in the zone was 370 tons, and that of synthetic phenol was 700 tons, while cresol production from coaltar was 840 tons. It is hoped to increase these totals in 1948 to 2,000, 2,500, and 4,500 tons, respectively.

Republic Steel to Build Coke Oven Byproducts Plant

Republic Steel Corporation, Youngstown, Ohio, is planning the construction of a coke byproducts plant at its Warren, Pa., facilities. The plant, estimated to cost approximately $10,000,000, will have eighty coke ovens.

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For the Bookshelf

AMERICAN OIL OPERATIONS ABROAD. By Leonard M. Fanning. vii+270 pages. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. $5.

Many stories have been told, orally, in the fleeting medium of the periodical press, and in more enduring books, about the adventuring of United States individuals and financial and industrial interests in the petroleum resources of other lands. This book is offered as the first to describe comprehensively the importance and magnitude of the foreign oil operations of American oil companies. Within its relatively small volume, it does a quite informative job.

Admittedly discussing his subject entirely from the American point of view and, naturally therefore, duly regardful of the financial aspects of the picture, Fanning, nevertheless, writes interestingly of a very variously interesting line of economic activity. He puts in at least enough of the political aspects of petroldom—he calls politics its number one risk—to provide some light on several puzzles of world relations today. His story of the socioeconomic concomitants of the development of oil regions also is illuminating with respect to the spread of culture and habits by way of the oil camp.

The hard work of oil exploration and exploitation, often in regions most difficult of access, is well presented against backgrounds in many lands. The reasons why the United States falls back in foreign oil markets are told, but not enough emphasis is put on the fact that the demands of the home market are mainly responsible. Fanning analyzes the reciprocal economic advantages of American participation in the petroleum affairs of other countries and finds them pretty well balanced. He does not, of course, go back to the days when the participation was largely a matter of political grab. The conditions are still interesting from more than one point of view.

The book has many pictures. They add to its descriptive value. It contains many lengthy official quotations. These are what they are. The appendix provides a wealth of detail in names and numbers with respect to the magnitude and movement of activities which have a most important part in the position of the United States in world affairs today.

A CATALOGUE OF INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES. Compiled by Donald E. H. Frear, Ph.D., with a foreword by F. F. Lininger. Volume I: Chemical Insecticides. xii+203 pages. Waltham, Mass.: The Chronica Botanica Company; New York: Stechert-Hafner, Inc. $6.50.

This, the seventh volume, in *Annales Cryptogamici et Phytopathologici*, is in keeping with the reputation of its predecessors. It is based on work started several years ago by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station and covers biological testing on a group of approximately 10,000 materials. Those to whom DDT, and 1086, and 666, and so on are astonishing departures from the arsenic, bluestone, pyrethrum and others of yesteryear will find bewilderment among the pages of Dr. Frear's compilation.

The work behind this catalog derives from the premise that new pest-control substances are needed. The search is for greater efficacy and less toxicity for the higher forms of animal life. It is desired also to find what some of the new discoveries do not provide, safety of the animal and vegetable hosts from which pests are to be driven and no sacrifice or deterioration of their usefulness and acceptability as food. So, here are the guides to what is what about some 10,000 potential pesticides. They are concise, but the explanatory introduction makes them adequately informative.

There are to be two volumes, at least, of this catalog. The second will be helpfully complementary, especially for the use of those whose interest in pesticides is not primarily or extensively scientific. The materials are arranged in volume I, according to the Chemical Abstracts system of names, in the order of their code numbers. The combined system is not easy to follow for those who know names—if not of too many syllables—but are puzzled by molecular and graphic formulas. The code numbers are based on constituent groups of compounds. They are fully set forth in the introduction. But, the alphabetic list which is to be in volume II, covering both volumes will be widely welcomed. Of course one can get much use out of the available list by the simple process of going through it and picking out substances which are indicated to be of value in a field of given interest.

The next step would be to look at the index of references and authors—a relatively simple process of comparing numbers. That opens the way to more detailed information on what was done and what was found out. Another very useful index is that of patents. These are arranged numerically in alphabetical groups of the countries, with a cross-reference tabulation which also leads to the sources.

Warring against pests of the lower strata of the animal kingdom steadily becomes more necessary and must be increasingly vigorous. Many new weapons are offered for this battling. Not all of them come up to everybody's expectations or proclamations. The good job done by Chronica Botanica in pesticidal information can helpfully be drawn upon in many ways.

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Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
255.2	255.2	256.3	253.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Price activity subsided in the drug and fine chemical market last week. Quotations for the most part occupied a very steady position, especially those articles that underwent advances in price on April 1. Demand in the market as a whole was not exceptionally active, showing a moderate decrease from the high point reached in the first quarter of the year. However, undertones were considered to be firm and the outlook for sales during the second quarter was far from being adverse.

Release of production figures on sixteen synthetic organic chemicals in the fine chemical field and provided by the United States Tariff Commission showed that total production of the same in January 1948, was 186,190,853 pounds. Also, the preliminary production total covering these chemicals in 1947 was said by the commission to be 2,016,789,642 pounds. Individual statements on the production of these sixteen synthetic organic chemicals appear in their respective market reports. The materials so reported upon were acetanilide, acetone, acetylsalicylic and ascorbic acids, amyl acetate, butyl alcohol, dibutyl phthalate, ethyl acetate and ether, ethyleneglycol, formaldehyde, natural and synthetic methanol, niacin and niacinamide combined, pyridoxin, and thiamine hydrochloride.

Attempts to find a new agent for world sales of quicksilver produced by Mercurio Europeo were said to have failed when tenders failed to conform to the requirements of the cartel body. The result was that the firm currently representing the combine had its agency extended for the balance of this year.

Quicksilver held steady in price on spot and the price of domestic metal held its recent improvements. Mercurials were generally steady. Tartar products lacked change and the situation in crude tartar seemed slightly steadier. Italy was reported proposing sales of tartaric acid to this country. Quinine supplies seemed more adequate to meet the expected increase in demand in the malarial areas in the south.

Codliver proved strong because of heavy buying in the European market for European account. Local importers strove hard to hold the price line despite the fact that production is down thus far this year. Santonin demand has shown seasonal improvement and supply was relatively tight. Some increase in stocks may come in the next two months. Camphor in powdered form moved well. However, sales were down from a year ago, possibly reflecting less demand for finished goods. Castor oil, mandelic acid, and calcium mandelate were reduced.

Acetanilide—January production this year totaled 444,334 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission which body, also, has reported that the preliminary figure for total production in 1947 had been set at 7,758,793 pounds.

Acetone—In January, output of this article has been reported at 36,944,594 pounds by the U. S. Tariff Commission. The commission also has indicated that 396,496,995 pounds is its preliminary estimate of total production in 1947.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—According to the U. S. Tariff Commission, 979,411 pounds of this material were produced in January. Also, the commission's preliminary estimate of total production in 1947 is 11,964,505 pounds.

Acid, Ascorbic—The latest data on production of this item covers the output in January, which, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission, was 50,970 pounds. The commission has yet to issue total production figures for 1947.

Acid, Benzoic—The unsettled situation anent coal production made this article potentially firmer since production of basic raw materials from which it is made was threatened. As to demand, that element of the market continued steady in all respects. Supply was conservative, a fact also reflected in firmness of prices.

Acid, Cacodylic—Jobbing business was the main characteristic of the market during the past week and only a fair amount of such transactions were noted. Prices remained completely stable.

Acid, Camphoric—Routine interest was displayed in this commodity, orders involving jobbing quantities in most instances and the same were filled on the basis of very steady quotations. Production of both natural and synthetic material was said to be conservative.

Acid, Citric—The market at the beginning of the season for expanding consumption of this material was one of substantial price stability and supply. Gains in sales have been noted within moderate limits and a further gain is expected confidently.

Acid, Mandelic—Prices were reduced 35c. and in 1,000 pound lots, the market became $1.85 per pound; smaller lots, $1.90 to $2.10.

Acid, Salicylic—Still showing substantial firmness as a partial reflection of the danger to production inherent in the stoppage of coal mining. Stocks were conservative prior to the rise of distress in the coal fields and, of course, they are still in that position and supported by prices definitely firm at all times.

Acid, Tartaric—Reports locally indicated that some Italian shippers have been proposing business to the United States. Spain has been a long-time shipper of the article to compete in this market but Italian goods have not appeared often as such. The market held steady with the domestic makers throughout last week.

Agar—Trading was not overly active active and it yet was sufficient to hold prices to a relatively steady position on the surface at least. The tendency in the recent past had been toward more competition in local circles. Supply met demand in excellent fashion.

Alcohol—The Department of Commerce today told distillers and others, who need Cuban blackstrap molasses for distilling or for feed, they may find their supplies drastically curtailed.

The department said the Cuban Government has ordered 40,000,000 gallons of blackstrap set aside to make alcohol for use in Carburante. Carburante is a blended alcohol-gasoline motor fuel.

Besides the set-aside of molasses, Cuba has frozen stocks of alcohol at distilleries and allocated 1,367,000 gallons for manufacture of carburante.

The following data on alcohol were released April 1 by the Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of February, 1948, in comparison with February, 1947:—

Production

	Proof gallons	
	1948	1947
Ethyl	20,450,338	18,415,676
*Completely denatured	351,127	360,998
*Specially denatured	10,700,650	11,206,913

Withdrawals

	Wine gallons	
	1948	1947
†Ethyl, tax paid	2,678,220	3,250,970
tax free	17,087,208	21,683,422
*Completely denatured	349,924	381,240
*Specially denatured	10,900,504	11,979,044

Stocks

	Gallons	
	1948	1947
†Ethyl	23,885,984	30,675,576
*Completely denatured	106,162	55,057
*Specially denatured	1,546,713	1,367,979

According to the Alcohol Tax Unit, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in the Februaries of 1948 and 1947, were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	1948	1947
Corn and corn products	22,703,629	51,389,474
Rye and rye products	.....	.....
Malt and malt products	4,693,009	4,799,826
Wheat and wheat products	.....	322,636
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	20,722,612	18,496
Other grain	.....	4,266
Total grain	48,119,250	56,534,009
Potatoes and potato products	5,683,778	23,046,614
Cassava and cassava products	.....	432,44
Other materials	105,356	74,28
	Wine gallons	
Molasses	8,007,228	3,875,55
Ethyl sulphate	8,725,673	7,578,55
Sulphite liquors	18,244,200	15,959,20
Potato products	.....	.....
Wood sugar liquors	.....	.....
Other materials	728,289	841,83
	Proof gallons	
Products used in redistillation	3,721,891	2,094,80

Aloe—The market was comparatively slow. Most orders were on a hand-to

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Buckwheat in the three flower stage used in the processing of Rutin

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mouth basis of requirements and the trading failed to be productive of any change in the general price position of the item. Supply seemed readily to care for current needs and expanded requirements probably could be met without too much difficulty, it was said.

Amyl Acetate—The market undertone was generally firm since stocks do not accumulate substantially in the hands of producers and demand holds to a very steady volume. According to the latest statistics of the U. S. Tariff Commission, production last January totaled 965,405 pounds of normal, 90 percent, material. Also, the commission has estimated 1947 production at 12,453,656 pounds. These data include some production of isoamyl acetate, 90 percent, according to the commission.

Argols—The prices for this items in the various markets of origin were said to be reasonably steady. The last change was a substantial decline that was traceable to the presence of stores excessive in size when compared with world demand for the material.

Butyl Acetate—Normal fermentation material continued without quotable change on April 1. This situation affected all production which, at the moment, are priced generally at 32c. per pound; drum, carlots, 33½c.; less carlots, 34½c.

Butyl Alcohol—No change in price on April 1 was made by the producers of normal fermentation material, wherever located in this country. According to the latest data submitted by the U. S. Tariff Commission, January production this year amounted to 11,146,280 pounds. Furthermore, the commission estimate for 1947 production as a whole was released at 138,816,908 pounds.

Camphor—Demand for powdered material was reported as being very steady last week but it was also said to be slightly below the volume present in the market during the past several years. The slower demand was thought to be connected with a lessening of sales in finished products. Supply was declared to be good.

Castor Oil—Prices for this article were reduced 1c. per pound, making USP oil 24c. per pound in tanks; No. 3, technical tanks, 23½c. Beans were still quoted at $170 per long ton, Brazilian ports, and $180 per long ton for Siam beans, c.i.f. Pacific Coast.

Arrivals of castor beans last week totaled 5,648 bags, or 847,200 pounds, 37,772 bags, or 5,665,600 pounds, in the previous week and 22,950 bags, or 3,442,500 pounds in the corresponding week, 1947.

Total arrivals this year since January 1 became 448,255 bags, or 69,238,250 pounds, against 566,542 bags, or 84,981,300 pounds in the corresponding period of 1947.

Codliver Oil—Official production figures for the Norwegian fisheries thus far in the producing season have not been released here but the understanding is that the total produced thus far is running substantially behind that of a year ago. Buying in Europe was reported as having reached substantial size, causing an important drain on available stocks and tending steadily to strengthen the price position in the primary markets. Importers here were clearly endeavoring to do all possible to hold the present price position.

Cream of Tartar—The market was steady so far as domestic production was concerned, reflecting the maintained cost of raw material. Considerable competition from foreign manufactured goods has developed without disturbing the price

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Dibutyl Phthalate — According to data obtained from the United States Tariff Commission, January production this year totaled 2,504,827 pounds. Total production for all of 1947 has been estimated at 21,675,755 pounds as a preliminary figure.

Ergosterol—January production totaled 827,157 million units in the most recent data supplied by the U. S. Tariff Commission. Also, total, but preliminary, production figures for all of 1947 have been reported at 15,609,917 million units by the commission.

Ethyl Acetate — Production of 85 percent material in January, 1948, was 5,260,792 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission, which body also estimated total production in 1947 at 85,538,749 pounds as a preliminary figure.

Ethyl Ether — Combined production of technical and USP material last January was 2,424,177 pounds, in the view of the U. S. Tariff Commission. Total combined production in 1947 was said to be 41,213,616 pounds, the preliminary estimate of the commission.

Ethylene Oxide—The tank price ranges 15c. to 16c. per pound. Drugs, carlots, 20c. to 21c.; less than carlots, 21c. to 22c., differing according to producer.

Ethyleneglycol — The higher market proved firm with quotations in tanks being minimum at 13½c. per pound, a rise of 1½c. from the former minimum of 12c. per pound in tanks. January production figures issued by the U. S. Tariff Commission were 23,007,536 pounds. The preliminary figures on total production in 1947 was 226,678,939 pounds.

Formaldehyde — The market was firm and normally active on the higher price basis recently the result of an advance in prices on methanol. Production of this material in January, 1948, was 53,497,372 pounds, according to the latest data received from the U. S. Tariff Commission. The preliminary 1947 ottal production figure was 513,867,808 pounds.

Glycerin—Crude soaplye glycerin was quoted 24c. to 25c. per pound and saponification, relatively, would be 25c. to 26c. but often the asking price for the latter was nearer 26c. to 27c. Prices on refined glycerin held steadily as quoted over the past several months. Some consumers were said to have probably underestimated their requirements, and hence, supply was, occasionally, underrunning requirements, a strengthening factor in the general market demand for refined merchandise.

Menthol—The market was steady. Spot prices were in line with present replacement costs and they were being maintained regardless of the not important amount of spot trading at the present time. Most replacement costs seemed to be based on an element of strength and the result has been a stabilization of the market everywhere for the time being at least.

Methanol—Production of natural methanol last January totaled 1,455,382 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission. Also, preliminary figures on total production in 1947 were named at 16,764,686 pounds by the commission. Production of synthetic methanol in January, 1948, was 47,394,535 pounds and the preliminary total production for 1947 was estimated at 541,501,071 pounds by the commission.

Methylethyl Ketone—April 1 brought no price change in this material, the producers of which called the market exceptionally steady under a fair amount of support coming from buyers for consumption. Supply was reported not to be excessive in size.

Niacin, Niacinamide—The U. S. Tariff lumps production figures on these two items. The latest data released by the body set January output at 100,931 pounds. Also, the commission's preliminary production figures for all of 1947 were released at 1,076,223 pounds.

Milk Sugar—February production figures continued to show a drop below 1947 output of this material, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production of crude, technical, was 1,326,000 pounds, a drop of 21 percent from last year. Output of technical grade refined milk sugar was 191,000 pounds, being down 47 percent from that a year ago. Production of USP was 30 percent lower at 943,000 pounds. Stocks of Crude on February 29 were 1,741,000 pounds, up 106 percent; refined technical, 538,000 pounds, up 99 percent; and USP grade, 594,000 pounds, up 6 percent.

Paraformaldehyde — Demand has not been hurt by the moderate rise in quotations that following a rather sharp advance in quotations on methanol on April 1. Undertones were said to have been

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held firm under the influence of a very steady flow of orders to the makers.

Penicillin—According to the latest release received from the U. S. Tariff Commission, January production totaled 6,601,355 million units. The commission also provided the figure of 41,426,252 million as its preliminary figure for total production in 1947.

Phenobarbital—Production of barbituric acid derivatives in January was 61,772 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission in its latest statistical data. Total production in 1947 was set at 484,513 pounds as the commission's preliminary figure.

Potassium Bicarbonate—Quotations on USP goods were said to be steadily maintained in a market free from the cloying effects of an over dose of competition between producers. The movement was normal.

Propyleneglycol—The higher price schedule effective on April 1 found demand flowing steadily to the spot, though volume showed little change from that current in recent weeks. Undertones were reported as being very firm. Outlook for sales was satisfactory, in the main.

Propylene Oxide—Higher prices on April 1 found demand holding up well and conditions to be such as to suggest the maintainence of a firm market position for this article over the next few weeks at least. Supply was not overly abundant, a strengthening element in the general position of the material.

Pyridoxin—January production was 749 pounds, according to the United States Tariff Commission. Total output, 1947, 12,529 pounds.

Santonin—Spot reports last week said that supply was in tight position, the result, possibly, of substantial export selling and a relatively high movement of the article into domestic consuming channels. Producers here indicated that they had some reason to expect that production in this country would be increased within the next month or so.

Streptomycin—January production was reported as 1,329,193 grams in the latest report made by the U. S. Tariff Commission. Total production for 1947 was 9,687,049 grams in the preliminary output total provided by the commission.

Thiamine Hydrochloride—In January of 1948, 13,558 pounds of this article were produced, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission. Also, total production in 1947 was reported at 166,409 pounds in the commission's preliminary production figures.

Dow Transfers Mann To St. Louis Sales Post

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has transferred Edmund Mann to its St. Louis division and has assigned him to sales of general chemicals in the metropolitan St. Louis area. Mr. Mann was formerly associated with the company's Cleveland office.

Missouri Drug Group Meets in St. Louis April 14

The Associated Drug and Chemical Industries of Missouri will meet in St. Louis on April 14. Speaker at the meeting will be Dr. Frederick J. Cullen, general representative for the Proprietary Association in Washington, who will discuss "News From Washington."

Calif. Chemical Salesmen Addressed by Judge Michelson

Judge Twain Michelson, of the San Francisco Motor Traffic Courts Division, was principal speaker at a recent meeting of the Chemical Salesmen's Association of California, held at the El Jardin Restaurant, San Francisco.

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Chemical Salesmen Elect New Officers

James G. Park, of the Enjay Company, has been elected president of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry. He succeeds J. Robert

James G. Park

Fisher, of the Fisher Chemical Company. Other officers elected were vice-president, A. Loeffler, of Monsanto Chemical Company, and treasurer, Charles V. Douglas, of Diamond Alkali Company.

Directors elected for three years were Harold C. Green, of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., and R. L. Hutchins, Commercial Solvents Corporation. Elected for a one-year term as director was George W. Poland, Stauffer Chemical Company.

Methylisobutyl Ketone Described In Characteristics and Uses

A new book summarizing the properties and applications of methylisobutyl ketone is the latest of a series on organic chemicals published by the Shell Chemical Corporation. This volume contains technical data concerning general applications and specific properties of methylisobutyl ketone, a review of the literature and some hitherto unpublished information from the laboratories of the Shell Chemical Corporation and the Shell Development Company. The first section of the book contains information concerned with the industrial applications of methylisobutyl ketone as a solvent, with detailed treatment of its use in surface coatings. The second section is devoted to the ketone's physical, chemical, and physiological characteristics and reactions.

It is expected that the book will be helpful to research directors, plant superintendents, and chemists as a readily available source of technical information on methylisobutyl ketone. Requests for copies should be made on business letterhead to Shell Chemical Corporation, 100 Bush street, San Francisco 6, or 500 Fifth avenue, New York 18.

Biotin Output Expanded By Hoffman-La Roche

Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Nutley, N. J., has put pure biotin into commercial production at its plant at Roche Park, N. J. The product is crystalline material in the free acid form, and the company is offering immediate delivery on quantities of even kilo size.

The company's announcement predicted that large scale production of the material would encourage research projects into its role in human and animal nutrition, and declared that if and when uses for the pure vitamin are established and really big scale production is needed, the material can be produced at a still lower cost.

U.S.I. Issues Products List

U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York, has published a six-page folder entitled "Products of U.S.I.", which lists the company's complete line of chemicals, solvents and resins, with a brief description of each product. Copies may be obtained free of charge from W. W. Newell, assistant advertising manager, U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., 60 East Forty-second street, New York 17.

Acme Adds Kahn to Staff

Acme Chemical Company, New York, has placed Dr. M. C. Kahn in charge of its department for the sale of pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs and industrial chemicals. Dr. Kahn was formerly associated with the S. Ross Company.

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N.Y. Chemists to Meet Tomorrow; Elect in May

The April meeting of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists will be held tomorrow at 8 p.m. at the George Washington hotel. The evening will be devoted to open discussion, with prizes awarded for the most constructive contributions from the floor. Chairman will be Dr. Raymond E. Kirk, head of the department of chemistry and dean of the graduate school at Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Officers and councilors of the chapter will be elected at the annual business meeting to be held in May, at a date to be announced later. The nominating committee has chosen the following nominees:

Chairman—Anthony J. Orlando, Orlando Research Laboratories, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Martin Meyer, chairman of the department of chemistry at Brooklyn College.

Vice-chairman—Lincoln T. Work, director of research and development of the Metal & Thermit Corporation, Rahway, N. J., and David H. Jackson, vice-president of Croll-Reynolds Company, New York.

Secretary-treasurer—Maurice J. Kelley, sales development laboratory of Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J.

National representative—Karl M. Herstein, president and research director of Herstein Laboratories, New York, and Louis F. Koberlein, director of research for Old Town Ribbon & Carbon Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Councilors (two to be elected)—James W. H. Randall, chemical consultant, New York; Albert F. Guiteras, research director, Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York; Daniel P. Knowland, chief chemist, Geigy Company, Inc., New York, and Joseph T. Bashour, laboratory director for Stauffer Chemical Company, New York.

Mathieson Chemical Corp. Shows Flood Relief Method

Mathieson Alkali Works, New York, recently conducted a series of tests and demonstrations of its ability to deliver sanitation chemicals by air to communities isolated by floods. A special winged carton, requiring no parachute and containing chemicals which help to prevent flood-borne diseases, was used for the test demonstrations.

The company said that each carton will contain six five pound cans of calcium hypochlorite, for purification of drinking water, and that stocks of the winged cartons will be maintained at key locations in areas subject to floods. Local disaster relief agencies will be kept informed by the company of locations where day and night service will be available.

Proprietary Ass'n Plans For May Meeting Progress

The Proprietary Association of America has announced preliminary plans for the program for its meeting to be held at the Claridge hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., on May 24 to 26. Business sessions of the organization are being scheduled for each morning, and the scientific section will meet on the afternoon of May 24 and the foreign trade section will convene in the afternoon of May 25. A program of entertainment, to begin on the evening of May 23, is also being planned.

Australian State Enforcing Patent Medicine Registration

The State of Victoria, Australia, is now enforcing the provisions of its patent medicine act, which requires that all such products must be registered with the chief health officer of the state. Forms of application for registration can be obtained from the Chief Health Officer, 295 Queen street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Lakeside Labs Names Two Directors

Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Milwaukee, Wis., has named Edwin A. Gallum and J. Victor Loewi to its board of directors.

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84 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Coastal Messenger, Kingston

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ARABIC GUM—370 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Southstar, Rotterdam

ARECANUTS—80 bgs, Allaire, Woodward & Co, Terre Haute Victory, Colombo
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ARSENIC—530 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Cape Alexander, Tampico
84 bbls, Mercantile Metal & Ore Co, Cape Chalmers, Tampico

ASBESTOS—12,135 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, African Star, Cape Town

BABASSU KERNELS—2,499 bgs, General Foods Corp, Rio Dale, Parnahyba J
1,550 bgs, General Foods Corp, Rio Dale, Maranhao
1,667 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Rio Dale, Maranhao

BARBASCO ROOT—88 bls, Westinghouse Electric Continental Co, Santa Catalina, Callao

BAY OIL—1 dm, Felton Chemical Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Roseau
1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Roseau

BEES WAX—80 bls, Samuel Zeitlin Sons, S I Brodin Paranagua
10 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Cape Alexander, Havana
11 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Cape Ann, Cristobal
81 bgs, Vilco, Inc, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Barrios
35 bgs, Agwidale, Havana
23 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Agwidale, Havana
80 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Santa Catalina, Talcahuano
156 bgs, Bank of New York, Santa Catalina, Talcahuano
80 bgs, Bank of New York, Santa Catalina, Valparaiso
19 bgs, Bank of the Manhattan Co, Bresle, Port au Prince

BERGAMOT OIL—220 cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Pacific Victory, Messina
100 cs, Chase National Bank, Pacific Victory, Messina
344 cs, National City Bank, Pacific Victory, Messina
20 cs, Felton Chemical Co, Pacific Victory, Messina
25 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Pacific Victory, Messina
166 cs, Pacific Victory, Messina
100 half cs, Pierre de Saurel, Marseilles

BONE GLUE—200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Product Corp, Pierre Victory, Antwerp

BONES—234,290 lbs, Geck Trading Co, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana
859 bgs, American Agricultural & Chemical Co, Marine Runner, Durban
247,123 lbs, Geck Trading Co, Seatrain Texas, Havana

CAJEPUT OIL—8 dms, S B Penick & Co, Hoegh Silverbeam, Sydney

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CANARY SEED—552 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Flying Clipper, Casablanca

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, Southstar, Rotterdam
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200 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Southstar, Rotterdam
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100 bgs, Catz American Co, Niew Amsterdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Saginaw Victory, Rotterdam

CARDAMOM SEED—30 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Barrios
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CARNAUBA WAX—500 bgs, Fred Henjes, jr, Rio Dale, Parnahyba
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201 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Rio Dale, Fortaleza
65 bgs, Natural Product Corp, Rio Dale, Fortaleza
107 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Rio Dale, Fortaleza
66 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Rio Dale, Fortaleza
155 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Rio Dale, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Rio Dale, Fortaleza
66 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Rio Dale, Fortaleza

CASSIA—51 bls, Whirlwind, London

CASTOR BEANS—225 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bowhill, Rio de Janeiro
210 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Coastal Messenger, Port au Prince
393 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bresle, Jackmel
277 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bresle, Port au Prince
349 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Bresle, Port au Prince
2,794 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bresle, Bahia
1,400 bgs, Baker Casotr Oil Co, Rio Dale, Recife

CELERY SEED—63 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Exporter, Marseilles
170 bgs, W G Scarlett & Co, Steel Navigator, Bombay
86 bgs, W E Martin & Co, Steel Navigator, Bombay
177 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Steel Navigator, Bombay

CHICLE GUM—778 bls, Chicle Development Co, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Barrios

CHROME ORE—1,498 tons, E J Lavino & Co, African Star, Lourenco Marques

CHRYSAROBIN—22 cs, Biddle-Sawyer Corp, Bowhill, Rio de Janeiro

CINCHONA BARK—184 bgs, Merck & Co, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Barrios

CITRONELLA OIL—2 dms, H A Sothern Co, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Barrios
10 dms, Irving Trust Co, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Barrios
4 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Barrios
1 dm, Givandan-Delawanna, Coastal Messenger, Port au Prince

CLAY—20 tons, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Southstar, Bremen

CLOVES—25 bls, Every F Payne Co, African Crescent, Zanzibar
1,000 bls, Wm M Allison & Co, African Star, Durban
306 bls, D Hecht & Co, African Star, Durban
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1,600 bls, W J Bush & Co, Marine Runner, Durban

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41 dms, W J Bush & Co, Marine Runner, Durban
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COBALT METAL—487 cks, African Metal Corp, Houfalize, Antwerp

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87 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Fort Townsend, St Johns
26 dms, International Fisheries Co, Fort Townsend, St Johns
200 dms, Arista Oil Product Co, Ranenfjord, Bergen
107 bbls, Arista Oil Product Co, Ranenfjord, Bergen
50 dms, H A Gogarty Co, Ranenfjord, Oslo

COPAIBA BALSAM—10 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Rio Dale, Belem, Para

COTTON LINTERS—979 bls, New England Waste Co, Hoegh Silverbeam, Karachi

CREAM OF TARTAR—30 kgs, European Chemical & Metal Co, Exporter, Genoa

CRESYLIC ACID—95 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, American Forwarder, Manchester
214 dms, Concord Chemical Co, American Forwarder, Liverpool
105 dms, Metal Traders, Inc, American Forwarder, Liverpool
8 dms, Metal Traders, Inc, American Forwarder, Liverpool
375 dms, American Forwarder, Glasgow

CRUDE OIL—25 dms, Oil Well Engineering Co, Flying Clipper, Haifa

CUBE ROOT—195 bgs, Santa Catalina, Callao

CYANIDE, PRECIPITATED—8 cs, American Metal Co, Santa Luisa, Puna
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DIMETHYL TERPHTHALATE—1 dm, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, American Forwarder, Liverpool

DOGWOOD ROOT BARK—99 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Coastal Messenger, Kingston

DYES—36 dms, Ciba Co, Inc, Saginaw Victory, Antwerp
24 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, American Farmer, Hamburg

ESSENTIAL OIL—7 cs, H A Sothern Co, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Barrios
7 dms, American Express Co, Exporter, Marseilles

ETHYL ALCOHOL—53,457 lbs, U A Industrial Chemical Co, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana
50,140 lbs, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana
161,462 lbs, Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corp, Seatrain Texas, Havana

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151 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Hoegh Silverbeam, Bombay
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111 bgs, Parke Davis & Co, Steel Navigator, Bombay
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90,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Bolivar, Aruba
101,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, A C Belford, Aruba
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42 cs, Transatlantic Animal By-Product Corp, Valparaiso

GINGER—278 bgs, C T Wilson & Co, Cape Ann, Kingston
272 bgs, A G Dunn, Cape Ann, Kingston
60 bgs, Cliquot Club Co, Cape Ann, Kingston
16 bgs, Stickney & Poor Spice Co, Cape Ann, Kingston
138 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Cape Ann, Kingston
175 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Cape Ann, Kingston
72 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Cape Ann, Kingston
24 bgs, Victory Shipping Co, Cape Ann, Kingston
60 bgs, Victory Shipping Co, Coastal Messenger, Kingston

GLUE—100 bgs, Colgnet Chemical Co, Wisconsin, Havre

GLUESTOCK—190 bgs, Alfred Bloch & Co, Exporter, Genoa

GLYCERIN—85,692 lbs, Procter & Gamble Co, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana
50 dms, R Walters, Cape Ann, Kingston
85,856 lbs, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Seatrain Texas, Havana

GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Charles Pettinos, Terra Haute Victory, Colombo
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Terre Haute Victory, Colombo
750 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Terre Haute Victory, Colombo
200 bgs, National City Bank, Marine Runner, Durban

GUM—29 bgs, L A Dreyfus Co, Cape Ann, Cristobal

GYPSUM—10,387 long tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Prince, Hantsport
9,641 long tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Queen, Hantsport
4,765 long tons, United States Gypsum Co, Captain John, Deep Brook

HENBANE LEAVES—20 bls, S B Penick & Co, Sagaway Victory, Alexandria

HERBS—2 bls, S B Penick & Co, Axeldijk, Antwerp
40 bls, National City Bank, Saginaw Victory, Antwerp
49 bgs, J B Budde, Exporter, Leghorn
11 bls, S B Penick & Co, Exporter, Genoa
52 bls, Peek & Velsor, Exporter, Genoa
16 bls, Meer Corp, Aardijk, Antwerp

ILMENITE SAND—6,720,000 lbs, National Lead Co, Hoegh Silverbeam, Kolchoham

IODINE, CRUDE—1,429 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Santa Catalina, Tocopilla

IRISHMOSS—20 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Wisconsin, Havre
25 bls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Petersburg Victory, Havre

IRON ORE—30 cks, American Express Co, American Forwarder, Manchester

KARAYA GUM—266 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Flying Clipper, Bombay

KARAYA GUM—133 bgs, Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Corp, Steel Navigator, Bombay
599 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Steel Navigator, Bombay
200 bgs, Tragacanth Import Co, Steel Navigator, Bombay
236 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Steel Navigator, Bombay

KYANITE—298 tons, Golwynne Chemical Corp, African Crescent, Mombassa

LAUREL LEAVES—285 bls, Commercial Bank of Greece, Sagaway Victory, Piraeus
100 bls, A Millner Co, Sagaway Victory, Izmir

LEMON OIL—50 qtr cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Pacific Victory, Messina
340 qtr cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Pacific Victory, Messina
50 qtr cs, Irving Trust Co, Pacific Victory, Messina
230 qtr cs, Pacific Victory, Messina

LEMONGRASS OIL—33 dms, H A Sothern Co, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Barrios
6 dms, Grubeck Laboratory, Coastal Messenger, Port au Prince
3 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Coastal Messenger, Port au Prince
11 dms, Ungerer & Co, Clan Brodie, Cochin

LIME JUICE—10 cs, W J Bush & Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Roseau
5 cs, E Dewitt Osborn Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Roseau
10 cks, Barclay Bank, Alcoa Cavalier, Roseau

LIME OIL—11 cs, Victory Shipping Co, Cape Ann, Kingston
25 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Coastal Messenger, Kingston

LIQUIDAMBAR—5 dms, Cortez Trading Co, Cape Ann, Cristobal
1 dm, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Cortes
1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Cortes
2 dms, Cortez Trading Co, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Cortes

LOCUST BEAN GUM—30 bgs, Wm Allison & Co, Sagaway Victory, Limassol
400 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sagaway Victory, Limassol

MACE—8 cs, Grace National Bank, Alcoa Cavalier, St Vincent
3 cs, Murbas Trading Co, Alcoa Cavalier, St Vincent

MANGANESE ORE—4,500 tons, E J Lavino & Co, African Patriot, Takoradi

MANGROVE BARK—1,672 bgs, Vermilye Corp, African Crescent, Zanzibar
652 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, African Crescent, Zanzibar
980 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Terre Haute Victory, Madras
426 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Marine Runner, Zanzibar
200 bgs, Marine Runner, Zanzibar

MENTHOL—50 cs, Geismar & Co, Bowhill, Santos
50 cs, Biddle, Sawyer Corp, Bowhill, Rio de Janeiro

MICA—170 cs, James F Garneau Co, Cape San Marten, Calcutta
1,472 cs, Cape San Marten, Calcutta
63 cs, Western Hemisphere Raw Material Corp, Bowhill, Rio de Janeiro
4 cs, H G Brake & Co, Bowhill, Rio de Janeiro
106 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Bowhill, Rio de Janeiro
31 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Bowhill, Rio de Janeiro
50 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, African Crescent, Dar Es Salaam
6 cs, Cornelius & Suhr, Inc, Terre Haute Victory, Madras
213 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Terre Haute Victory, Calcutta
5 cs, Cornelius & Suhr, Inc, Terre Haute Victory, Calcutta
55 cs, Westinghouse Electric Continental Co, Terre Haute Victory, Calcutta
74 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Terre Haute Victory, Calcutta
185 bgs, Alfred D Brown, Clan Brodie, Madras
50 cs, Western Hemisphere Raw Material Corp, Bresle, Santos

MONAZITE SAND—1,667 bgs, Brazil Minerals & Timbers Corp, Rio Dale, Bahia

MUSTARD SEED—1,000 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, American Farmer, London

MUCUGE GUM—166 bgs, L A Dreyfus Co, Bresle, Bahia
166 bgs, L A Dreyfus Co, Rio Dale, Bahia

MYROBALANS—1,929 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Terre Haute Victory, Bombay
1,404 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Terre Haute Victory, Bombay
640 bgs, R Monsukhlal & Co, Steel Navigator, Bombay
889 bgs, Bingham & Co, Steel Navigator, Bombay
960 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Steel Navigator, Bombay
2,272 bgs, Steel Navigator, Bombay

NUTMEGS—40 cs, C T Wilson & Co, Hoegh Silverbeam, Colombo
65 cs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Terre Haute Victory, Colombo
50 bgs, Grace National Bank, Alcoa Cavalier, St Vincent
15 bgs, Murbas Trading Co, Alcoa Cavalier, St Vincent
50 bgs, J McGlade, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
50 bgs, Hetch & Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
30 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
456 bgs, Middleton & Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
150 bgs, C T Wilson & Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
10 bgs, Drogueria Sarra, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
50 bgs, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada
98 bgs, A G Dunn, Alcoa Cavalier, Grenada

NUX VOMICA SEED—439 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Clan Brodie, Madras

OITICICA OIL—128 dms, Irving Trust Co, Rio Dale, Fortaleza
255 dms, L N Jackson & Co, Rio Dale, Fortaleza
126 dms, Murray Oil Products Co, Rio Dale, Fortaleza
251 dms, Murray Oil Products Co, Rio Dale, Recife

OLIVE OIL—78 dms, J D Nicolaou Co, Hellenic Wave, Piraeus
75 dms, Schernder, Inc, Sagaway Victory, Piraeus
75 dms, Chase National Bank, Terre Haute Victory, Barcelona

OPIUM—125 cs, Barr Shipping Co, Sagaway Victory, Istanbul

OURICURY WAX—239 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Bresle, Bahia
132 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Bresle, Bahia
60 bgs, F B Ross & Co, Bresle, Bahia
72 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Bresle, Bahia
22 bgs, Wax & Robin Products Co, Rio Dale, Bahia
56 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Rio Dale, Bahia

PALM OIL—132 dms, General Biochemical, Inc, African Patriot, Monroma

PAPAIN—74 cs, Meer Corp, African Crescent, Mombasa
161 cs, C L Huisking & Co, African Star, Mombasa
10 cs, National City Bank, Marine Runner, Mombasa
12 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Marine Runner, Mombasa

PATCHOULI OIL—5 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Longview, Penang
28 cs, Merck & Co, Steel Navigator, Colombo

PEPPER, BLACK—480 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Axeldijk, Rotterdam
334 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Hoeg Silverbeam, Alleppy
400 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Hoegh Silverbeam, Alleppy
160 bgs, Wallace Bros Co, Hoegh Silverbeam, Alleppy

PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Bamndhar Gopalder, Hoegh Silverbeam, Alleppy
480 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Hoegh Silverbeam, Alleppy
700 bgs, Avia Co, Longview Victory, Singapore
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
230 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Midland Victory, Rotterdam
240 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Clan Brodie, Cochin
240 bgs, M Golodetz & Co, Clan Brodie, Cochin
240 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Clan Brodie, Cochin
400 bgs, A G Dunn, Clan Brodie, Cochin
820 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Inc, Clan Brodie, Cochin
80 bgs, J H Vavasseur & Co, Clan Brodie, Cochin
80 bgs, Kostal, Inc, Clan Brodie, Cochin
80 bgs, Indieco Corp, Clan Brodie, Cochin
80 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Clan Brodie, Mangalore
400 bgs, A G Dunn, Clan Brodie, Mangalore
WHITE—140 bgs, National City Bank, Midland Victory, Rotterdam
117 bgs, R J Spitz, Aardijk, Rotterdam

PEPPERMINT OIL—6 dms, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Bowhill, Rio de Janeiro

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—97,957 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Petter, Cartagena
121,668 bbls, California Oil Co, Fort Mims, Puerto La Cruz
125,200 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Esso Scranton, Puerto La Cruz
99,927 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Samuel C Loveland, Caripito
121,023 bbls, Imperial Oil, Ltd, Esso Allentown, Puerto La Cruz
111,511 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Clark Wharf, Cartagena

PHTHALIC, ANHYDROUS—400 cs, Reichhold Chemical Co, Midland Victory, Antwerp

PIMENTO—226 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Cape Ann, Kingston
100 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Cape Ann, Kingston

PIMENTO OIL—1 dm, Geo Luecders & Co, Cape Ann, Kingston
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Cape Ann, Kingston

POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Belgium Victory, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Pierre Victory, Rotterdam
103 bgs, St Cloud Victory, Rotterdam
525 bgs, Catz American Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam

QUARTZ CRYSTAL—59 cs, P A Dana Co, Bowhill, Rio de Janeiro

QUASSIA CHIPS—380 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cape Ann, Kingston

QUICKSILVER—49 bots, Caswell, Strauss & Co, Whirlwind, London

RHATANY ROOT—35 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Catalina, Coquimbo

QUININE SULPHATE—10 cs, Chase National Bank, Axeldijk, Rotterdam

REFUSELAC—300 bgs, Terre Haute Victory, Calcutta

RICE STARCH—110 cks, L E Tranger Overseas, Ltd, Midland Victory, Antwerp

ROSEWOOD OIL—5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Bowhill, Rio de Janeiro

SAFFRON—2 cs, H S Dorf & Co, Exporter, Genoa

SARSAPARILLA ROOT—92 bls, Cortez Trading Co, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Cortes
12 bls, Cape Chalmers, Tampico

SASSAFRAS OIL—23 dms, Flora Essential Oil Co, Bowhill, Santos

SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Cape San Marten, Calcutta
370 bgs, Cape San Marten, Calcutta
270 bgs, Terre Haute Victory, Calcutta

SESAME SEED—333 bgs, W G Scarlett & Co, Coastal Ringleader, Puerto Barrios

SHARK LIVERS—2 cs, J de Perc, Bresle, Cayenne

SHARK LIVER OIL—17 dms, Distillation Product Co, Cape Alexander, Havana

SHELLAC—800 cs, Irving Trust Co, Flying Clipper, Bangsam
190 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Flying Clipper, Bangsam
864 bgs, Flying Clipper, Bangsam
100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Cape San Marten, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co, Cape San Marten, Calcutta
300 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Cape San Marten, Calcutta
335 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Cape San Marten, Calcutta
1,350 bgs, Cape San Marten, Calcutta
50 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Terre Haute Victory, Calcutta
750 bgs, Terre Haute Victory, Calcutta

SOAPBARK—374 bls, S B Penick & Co, Santa Catalina, San Antonio

SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—250 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Mormacmail, Copenhagen

STICKLAC—40 cs, O G Innes Corp, Flying Clipper, Bangsam

SULPHUR, OLIVE OIL—600 kilos, Smith, Weihman Co, Exporter, Naples
50 dms, New Brunswick Laboratories, Exporter, Genoa

TALC—15,610 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Exporter, Genoa
750 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Exporter, Marseilles

TAMARIND SEED POWDER—1 bg, S B Penick & Co, Terre Haute Victory, Bombay

TANKAGE—501 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Bresle, La Plata

TAPIOCA FLOUR—6,063 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, S I Brodin, Laguna
283 bgs, Geismar & Co, S I Brodin, Itajai
9,187 bgs, Bank of New York, S I Brodin, Laguna
834 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Rio Dale, Parnahyba

PEARL—166 bgs, National City Bank, S I Brodin, Itajai

THEOBROMINE, CRUDE—18 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Whirlwind, London

TRAGACANTH GUM—36 cs, Orbis Product Corp, Exporter, Beirut

TUCUM KERNELS—1,538 bgs, E F Drew & Co, Rio Dale, Parnahyba
1,066 bgs, E F Drew & Co, Rio Dale, Maranhao

TUNG OIL—210 dms, East Asiatic Co, Terre Haute Victory, Rangoon

TUNGSTEN ORE—100 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Wilhelmina, Santos

VANILLA BEANS—36 cs, Certified Extracts, Inc, Exporter, Marseilles
11 cs, Hunziters, Inc, Bresle, Pointe a Pitre

WATTLE BARK—1,112 bls, Vermilye Corp, Marine Runner, Durban
EXTRACT—6,782 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Marine Runner, Durban

WHITING—2,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Pierre Victory, Antwerp
2,800 bgs, United Baltic Corp, Bassano, Hull

WOLFRAM ORE—1,508 bgs, Flying Clipper, Bangsam
4 bgs, Felix Kramarsky Corp, African Star, Mombasa
500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Catalina, Mollendo

WOOL WAX—9 dms, Globe Shipping Co, American Farmer, London

Baltimore

CANARY SEED—300 bgs, W G Scarlett Co, Pacific Victory, Catania

CASSIA—150 bls, Golden West, Hongkong

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CHROME ORE—3,000 tons, General Refractories Co, Golden West, Masinloc
MANGANESE ORE—3,000 tons, Philipp Bros, Inc, Cape San Marten, Vizagapatam
2,000 tons, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp, African Star, Durban
4,229 tons, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp, Longview Victory, Vizagapatam

Boston

BLACK WAX—68 bgs, Pierre Victory, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Midland Victory, Rotterdam
CORUNDUM CRYSTAL—267 bgs, Watson, Geach & Co, African Star, Lourenco Marques
MICA—647 cs, Cape San Marten, Calcutta
NAPHTHALENE—2,500 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Midland Victory, Antwerp
PEPPER, BLACK—75 bgs, Midland Victory, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—10 bgs, Pierre Victory, Rotterdam

Norfolk

COCOA RESIDUE—70 bls, Woodward & Dickerson, Axeldijk, Rotterdam
MICA SCRAP—614 bgs, Terre Haute Victory, Calcutta
POTATO STARCH—500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Axeldijk, Rotterdam

Philadelphia

CANARY SEED—552 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Flying Clipper, Casablanca
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Midland Victory, Rotterdam
CHROME ORE—500 tons, Frank Samuels & Co, African Star, Lourenco Marques
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, J H Faunce Co, American Forwarder, Glasgow
DYES, ANILIN—2 cs, Robert E Harrison Co, Golden West, Manila
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, G F Pettinos, Terre Haute Victory, Colombo
MANGROVE BARK—1,500 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Marine Runner, Zanzibar
SIENNA EARTH—250 bgs, C K Williams & Co, Exporter, Genoa

San Francisco

ANTIMONY SULPHIDE ORE—1,012 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Flavia, Antofagasta
CARAWAY SEED—500 bgs, Seattle, Antwerp
CASSIA—200 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Surprise, Hongkong
COCONUT OIL—1,012 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Surprise, Hongkong
COPAL GUM—80 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, President Cleveland, Manila
CREOSOTE OIL—1,510 long tons, Bernuth Lembcke, Tenkwood, Manchester
FIRE CRACKERS—350 cs, Bond Bros & Co, Inc, President Pierce, Hongkong
110 cs, F P Dow Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
FISH LIVER OIL—1 dm, Nopco Chemical Co, President Pierce, Yokohama
MEAL—3,514 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Santa Flavia, Callao
SCRAPS—1,086 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Santa Flavia, Ilo, Peru
LEAD CONCENTRATES—780 dms, American Smelting & Refining Co, Parrakoola, Burnie
941 bgs, American Smelting & Refining Co, Parrakoola, Burnie
1,562 bgs, American Smelting & Refining Co, Santa Flavia, Puno
492,600 kilos, W R Grace & Co, Santa Flavia, Supe
ORE—852 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Flavia, Supe
MINERAL ORE—468 bgs, Aegean Trading Co, Santa Flavia, Buenaventura
371,200 kilos, Bank of London & South America, Santa Flavia, Iquique
202 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Santa Flavia, Iquique
ORE CONCENTRATES—228 bgs, American Smelting & Refining Co, President Pierce, Manila
6 dms,
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, W L McClintock Co, Santa Flavia, Valparaiso
SESAME SEED—500 bgs, Arthur J Fritz & Co, Seattle, Corinto
50 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong
SODIUM NITRATE—2,181,413 kilos, Guaranty Trust Co, Santa Flavia, Tocopilla
TAPIOCA, PEARL—135 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Surprise, Hongkong
WHALE LIVER OIL—2 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, President Pierce, Yokohama

APMA Sets Program

—Continued from page 6

with Latin-American Countries." Mr. Arneson will present a paper entitled "The General Facts and Basic Problems of This Trade," and other speakers will be:—

Russell Baker, member of the Illinois bar, "The Legal Aspects of This Trade"; R. T. Bogan, Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, "The Marketing Aspects of This Trade"; Vincent A. Burgher, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., "The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Contribution to Inter-American Relations"; Dr. Luis A. Mestre, Drogueria Mestre y Espinosa, S. A., Santiago de Cuba, "Basic Drug Trade Conditions in Cuba," and Adolfa Autrey, Casa Autrey, S. A., Mexico City, "Basic Drug Trade Conditions in Mexico."

At the annual banquet there will be short talks by R. W. Norweb, United States ambassador to Cuba; Dr. Ramiro de la Riva y Dominquez, minister of health of Cuba; Dr. Luis de la Cruz Munoz, president of the executive committee, Colegio Medico Nacional de Cuba, and Dr. Jose Angel Bustamante, secretary general of the Confederacion Medica Panamericana.

Wednesday, April 14

The morning session will be devoted to "Progress in the U. S. Pharmaceutical Industry." Speakers will be:—

Howard B. Fonda, Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Tuckahoe, N. Y., "What's New in Pharmaceutical Production"; J. Paul Folsom, Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, "What's New in Pharmaceutical Marketing"; Dr. D. K. Kitchen, Bristol Laboratories, Inc., New York, "What's New in Pharmaceutical Research"; Dr. F. F. Yonkman, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., "New Scientific-Medical Trends and Developments in the Pharmaceutical Industry," and Mr. Chilcott, who will present summary comments.

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Monsanto Names Sandidge To New Research Post

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed Prescott Sandidge assistant director of its central research department, Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Sandidge, who will be responsible for administrative matters in the department, was formerly executive director of the Clinton National Laboratories, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

He joined the Monsanto organization in 1923 as an assistant in the engineering department in its plant at Anniston, Ala. He served in various capacities at Anniston and Camden, N. J., until 1937, when he was appointed assistant to the general manager of the phosphate division.

In 1939 Mr. Sandidge was appointed comptroller of the plastics division, Springfield, Mass., and in 1942 was transferred to a similar position in the Texas City and Marshall, Tex., plants. He was appointed special assistant to the comptroller at St. Louis in 1944 and was placed in charge of war contract terminations. In 1946 he was named assistant executive director at the Clinton National Laboratories and in the following year became executive director.

Rexall Drug of Canada Elects Bullock President

Rexall Drug Company, Ltd., of Canada, has elected Gerald F. Bullock president, to succeed John R. Kennedy, who has been named chairman of the board. Mr. Bullock has been with the company since 1928 and has held the posts of assistant to the president, vice-president and executive vice-president. Mr. Kennedy has been associated with the organization for thirty-five years, and has been its president for the past twelve years.

U.S. Alcohol Plants Use

—Continued from page 3

to the highest bidders and the current international situation, the committee has decided that all three of the plants should be retained by the government.

In its report to the house, the committee said that in using these plants to aid in the handling and disposal of any surplus agriculture products, the three plants combined will be five times as valuable as the Muscatine plant alone. They have a combined grain-processing capacity of about 20,000,000 bushels per year, compared with a capacity of about 4,000,000 bushels for the Muscatine plant.

Continuing, the committee's report said:—

"These three plants have been built at a great cost by the government. The materials they produced were extremely important during the recent war. In view of the present unsettled world conditions, it appears to the committee that it would be action of the most foolish character to dispose of any of these plants at this time. If we did, there is no assurance that we would not be called upon within the next few months to appropriate new money to build new plants of the same kind.

"The supply of gasoline for automobiles and tractors, fuel oil for furnaces and motors, and other petroleum products is uncertain. Almost every day we hear reports that rationing of these products is impending. Alcohol from agricultural products is a known and effective supplement to petroleum motor fuel. It may well be that within a short time we will need all the alcohol that can be produced in all three of these plants to supplement our petroleum fuel supplies.

"In his letter to the speaker, the secretary emphasizes the matter of research in connection with the proposed transfer of the Muscatine plant. In this the committee is in complete agreement. Research and experimentation in developing industrial and other uses for agricultural commodities is urgently needed and many aspects of it can be carried out in a practical manner only in commercial-sized plants.

"In connection with both research and the disposal of any surplus agricultural commodities it is worth noting that the only way the department can be certain of having a plant for this purpose is by transferring at least one plant in addition to that at Muscatine. The lease contracts on all three plants included the option to buy which was usual in wartime leases. That option has expired in the case of the Kansas City and Omaha plants. The option is still in effect in the case of the Muscatine plant and the operator, by exercising that option, could acquire the plant for its own use, and deprive the department of control of the plant for research and other purposes.

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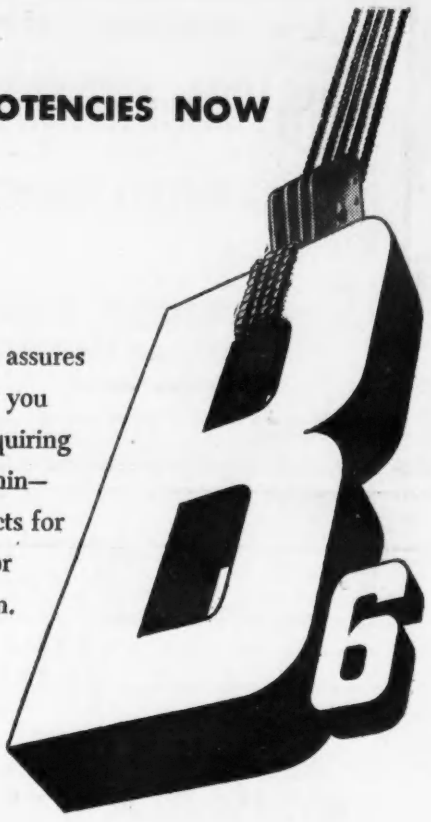

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NWDA President

—Continued from page 6

cepted part of the American standard of living.

"We recognize the needs of our government but let us also remember that revenue should be raised with equity and that no industry should be singled out for the imposition of a crushing highly discriminatory tax, particularly if, as in the present case, it is imposed upon necessities of every day use."

Mr. Douglas pointed to the fine performance of the industry in the maintenance of prewar price levels and called for the removal of the 20 percent tax on toiletries.

Besides Mr. Mooney, speakers at the opening session, April 5, included Governor Millard F. Caldwell of Florida, E. Allen Newcomb, executive secretary of the association, and Holgar J. Johnson, president of the Institute of Life Insurance, New York.

Governor Caldwell said that in many specialized fields no Southern state can offer adequate facilities for training students but the Southern states working together can establish and operate excellent schools. He outlined a program in which fourteen states have already signed a compact on regional education in the South.

"These states are simply trying to do together what is impossible to do separately under present conditions toward meeting the requirements for higher education, particularly in specialized fields," he said. "This action is in line with a joint resolution now before Congress authorizing six or more states to so proceed. It has a good prospect of being finally adopted."

Fair Trade Accomplishments

The fair trade laws are but one means of strengthening the free enterprise system, according to E. Allen Newcomb, association secretary. Attacks on these basic laws which permit a manufacturer of a trademarked or branded item to establish minimum selling prices have claimed that the laws are restrictive. Actually they are but an expansion of our patent and trademark laws, Mr. Newcomb said. They provide, he said, for the trademark or brand name owner the continuing protection of the property value lying in his trademark or brand name even after it leaves his hands and enters distribution channels, and as such are just as much a part of our American system of free enterprise as are the patent and trademark laws themselves.

Mr. Johnson maintained that all business men in all branches of industry hold the responsibility for translating the problems of industry to the American public. He urged that these men make themselves aware of public attitudes and to translate these attitudes into terms of their own business and their own problems.

Applying his thesis to the drug industry, Mr. Johnson stated that it is a large and vital one. Its outstanding record of service in the public interest, he said, has resulted in expenditures of $50,000,000 in research. "That is a large sum and represents a gigantic public contribution—in addition, its annual business represents a public expenditure of more than $2,000,000,000—that is large money even in the American economy and its benefits should be understood by the public."

At the second session, members viewed a sound-slide film showing a new punch card tabulating machine installation in a wholesale drug warehouse, and heard a discussion of the national and international political situation by Dr. Paul F. Douglass, president of the American University, Washington, D. C.

The sound-slide film, showing a new type of punch card tabulating machine installation recently made by Remington Rand in a wholesale drug house, was said to have greatly speeded up office procedures and helped eliminate errors. The principal difference between this type of installation and some previously experimented with lies in the elimination of the so-called tub files of prepunched cards.

Expanding National Income

With a public debt which has increased 228 times in thirty years through two wars and a decade of depression, a brittle economy must be so managed as to induce an increasing volume of production and an expanding real national income, Dr. Douglass declared. Warning that the government does not now have an effective means for integrated planning, direction, and control through budget, accounting control, taxation, and treasury policy, he suggested that the "age of managed money," presupposes sound policies and competent administration. Pointing out incongruities of 1948, he said:—

1. The number of government personnel devoted to activities of the State Department, the Foreign Service, and international activities is only 3 percent of the number of civilians employed by the Departments of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Veterans Administration.

2. With $550,000,000 appropriated for military research and development, research in social sciences is specifically excluded.

3. The total world cost of the United Nations and its affiliated international organizations is only seven mills of the United States 1948 defense budget.

4. Medicinal and pharmaceutical uses of radioisotopic technology are by-products of bomb manufacture.

At the closing session, on April 7, a plea for modernization of thinking on drug distribution by manufacturers and wholesalers alike was made by J. Mahlon Buck, president of Smith, Kline & French, Inc., Philadelphia.

In Mr. Buck's report, from his position as both a manufacturer and a wholesale druggist, he said "first, as a manufacturer I deplore the thinking of a great many wholesalers and retailers who still insist upon applying their overall cost of doing

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business to each individual item or line handled. Both groups complain about manufacturer's discounts without regard to the investment, rate of turnover, amount of risk involved, amount of personal selling required or the financial return already being earned on the investment in that particular item or line.

"I grant you that it would be very nice if wholesale and retail distributors could make the same percentage of profit on products which turn over from twelve to fifty-two times as they do on products turning over once or twice a year; on products involving no risk as against those involving a great risk; on those which are presold by the manufacturers dollars in contrast to those which must be sold by the distributors own efforts."

Mr. Buck stressed the importance of distributors considering turnover as one of the most important factors in profit. Speaking as a wholesaler, Mr. Buck urged the manufacturers critically to analyze their cost of selling direct. He said "I am amazed that so many producers seem to think that they are saving any substantial part of the wholesaler's discount in selling direct, when they are merely absorbing the wholesaler's cost of performing the distributive function themselves. Distribution through the wholesaler to the retailer is the quickest, cheapest and safest method ever designed."

Prospects for 1948

The old theory that an election year is a poor business year has been outmoded since the United States and other governments have adopted spending policies, Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, declared. "Artificial stimuli are being regularly pumped into business in election years. Aside from the normal demand for goods which nationally is still very strong, and which internationally continues heavy, we also have the artificial stimulus created by election year spending. Added to this will be the use of our goods for the European Recovery Program, so that year 1948 should be satisfactory from a business point of view.

"The normal foreign demand for our goods in itself would call for a rather large volume of business, but when the gratuitous distribution abroad is added, increased production will be required.

"The real problem confronting this nation in its internal economy is the prevention of the continued spiral of inflation. The constant demand for increasing wages without an accompanying increase in production, the continued heavy tax bill and the needs of the world are all factors that make it difficult to check the inflationary spiral. Many people do not realize that a continued wage increase without a compensating increase in production constitutes a confiscatory tax upon the savings of our people—savings that have been accumulated in previous years. The purchasing power of their dollars from savings is constantly being diminished.

"Industry should make every effort to give its workers the most efficient machinery, so as to enable them to produce increasing quantities of goods. Expenditures for this account now are fully justified, whereas expenditures for increase in plant facilities are much more questionable in these periods of high business activity. Certainly it is foolhardy to go into debt for plant expansion at this particular time. The time to expand plant capacity is during a business recession, for then the facilities are available in time to catch the increasing demand that usually follows a subnormal business condition.

"The need for greater savings in the United States so as to accumulate reserves of venture capital is day by day growing more apparent. There is a scarcity of venture capital due to a variety of causes. Among these are the attitude of government towards business and the taxation policies that make people hesitant to invest in business.

Credit Requirements

"The legitimate credit requirements of business will be fully met. Interest rates will be slightly higher. Credit for speculative purposes will become more difficult to obtain. The normal factors should assure a reasonably good business year in 1948. There is no way of telling in advance what may occur if we become further involved in world affairs except that we do know that in such an event we will again plunge into a production program that in a measure at least will follow the pattern of that which we had during the war.

"Approximately 1,000,000 new business concerns have been launched in the past three years, but at least a half of these will not be in operation two years from today. This means increased failures."

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Salt Transport Rules Proposed in Congress

A new bill to meet the objections voiced against H. R. 2717, prohibiting the interstate movement of salt that failed to contain a specified percentage of iodine, has been introduced in the house by Representative Frances P. Bolton of Ohio. The new bill (H. R. 6080) has been referred to the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce. It amends sections 403 of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by adding the following new paragraph:—

"(1) If it is salt (sodium chloride) in packages of three pounds or less net weight, and 75 percentum by weight or more of its granules pass through a No. 20 United States standard sieve, unless it contains suitable iodides in a quantity equivalent to not less than seventy-five parts and not more than 150 parts of iodine in each 1,000,000 parts of such salt. For the purposes of this Act, the common and usual name of salt, 75 percentum by weight or more of the granules of which pass through a No. 20 United States standard sieve, containing suitable iodides in a quantity equivalent to not less than seventy-five parts and not more than 150 parts of iodine in each 1,000,000 parts of such salt, is 'iodized salt'."

The bill would take effect one year after the date of its enactment.

South Atlantic, Southern Drug Clubs to Meet

The South Atlantic Drug Club will hold its spring meeting at the Piedmont hotel, Atlanta, Ga., on May 10 and 11. The Southern Drug Club will meet at the Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., on May 13 and 14.

Sheffield Names Milk Chemicals Research Head

Sheffield Farms Company, New York, has added John E. Garizio to its technical department as a research supervisor. Mr. Garizio's duties will include the development of new milk chemical products for pharmaceutical uses.

Papandricopoulos in N.Y.

Mimis Papadricopoulos, of Mimis Papandricopoulos & Bros., Athens, Greece, is in the United States for the purpose of contacting prime sources of various chemicals. He will be here for three or four months and can be reached at the Glorey Export Company, 14 Rutgers Place, New York 2.

Fish Products Price

—Continued from page 5

cost, we should strive to make our products better," Mr. Harrison argued. He expressed doubt if anyone knows how good a fish product actually is, explaining that a test with on-the-spot canned and refrigerated meal had increased feed values 25 to 30 percent.

Dr. Almquist used a chart to develop his stand that regardless of price, fish meal supplies all needed protein deficiencies and is beneficial even when used only in amounts down to 2 percent.

Canada will export 10,000 tons of fish meal this year, and 6,500 tons already have been shipped, Sydney Rosenberg, Canadian Fisheries Company, Vancouver, B. C., reported. He said Canadian production ranges from 20,000 to 45,000 tons, with 80 percent normally going to the western United States. This year's shipments were the first relaxation of wartime controls, and next year's exports will rest again with the Canadian governmental commission, Rosenberg warned.

The NFI convention's general sessions were advised of world-wide fisheries expansion in competition with this country's production.

Panel discussion on the oil and meal import situation concluded the Friday afternoon byproducts program. Scheduled speakers were Eben Carroll, Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, Ltd., Gloucester, Mass.; William Lockwood, Wilbur-Ellis Company, San Francisco, and B. W. Shipman, Marine Company, Los Angeles. Mr. Lockwood recently visited both coasts of South America, while Mr. Shipman toured Japanese and Far East waters. Mr. Carroll reported on the Atlantic situation.

Factors affecting the world fish supply were analyzed by Representative Thor C. Tollefson, of Washington, chairman of the house subcommittee on salt water fish and shellfish problems. These included:

Soviet Russia—now engaged in a five-year plan to boost fish output 150 percent over the prewar level, aided by twenty-three of the finest refrigerator, canning and research vessels in existence today" which were obtained through Lend Lease at a $20,000,000 cost to the United States.

Japan and China—also aided by the United States, with Japan's 1946 catch estimated at 9,500,000,000 pounds in contrast to 4,500,000,000 pounds for United States and Alaska.

South America—factors included Venezuela's $18,000,000 Venezuelan Development Corporation, Chile's commission study aimed at export trade as well as domestic development, and interest in Peru and Ecuador.

Canada, Iceland, Nova Scotia and New Foundland—engaged in building up fisheries industries, with Canada's announced policy to proceed vigorously in expanding production outlets which already send 70 percent of Canada's catch into export markets. Iceland fishing industry reorganization already has benefited by expenditure of $50,000,000 since war's end.

In discussing Russian activities, Mr. Tollefson said the Soviet fish industry expects to increase its salmon catch in the vicinity of the Kuriel Islands by more than 100,000 metric tons. He added that since war's end Russia attempted to obtain from Ecuador fishing rights in the Galapagos Islands.

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CMRA Hears Doriot

—Continued from page 5

their holdings to the financing of new and including small industries, especially those that employ new techniques and processes that have come out of the war effort.

"It was as a result of this thinking something over a year ago, that there was formed in this community The American Research and Development Corporation which is primarily engaged in financing the development companies interested in new processes and products. In addition to giving encouragement to new—and particularly smaller industries—it was set up to conduct its business in such a manner that both science and industry would be benefited by the practical demonstration that a company of this kind could be profitable.

"American Research is not a New England institution in the sense that it is interested only in bringing businesses to this area. As a matter of fact its stockholders are country-wide, and many of its commitments are far afield, Cleveland, Ohio, and Texas, for example. And there are projects under consideration that will operate outside of the United States."

Dr. Lauren B. Hitchcock, vice-president of the Quaker Oats Company, and president of the Commercial Chemical Development Association, described the methods which were used to bring about the market development of furfural during the first twenty years of its commercial life.

It is probably doubtful, he said, that modern technical selling methods or missionary work could have increased sales in those years appreciably, as there was no adequate information on uses of furfural to provide technical salesmen with the necessary ammunition.

"Very probably, therefore," Dr. Hitchcock declared, "if we had the job to do over again we would undertake a broader program of use or application research. Most especially, we would parallel this amplified use research with market research."

"From the case history of furfural," he said, "there is additional evidence in support of the principle that if you have a useful chemical, a resourceful chemical, to start with, and your timing is reasonably good, uses will develop if the chemical is brought to the attention of enough people, even if the techniques employed are imperfect.

"Conversely, it is obvious that no lasting markets can be developed for a poor product, however excellent the technics employed, and case histories could be cited for this principle also. We progress as a result of some scientific discoveries; and in their application to the needs of mankind, derivative problems arise to create a favorable atmosphere for other scientific developments.

"The development of tetraethyl lead solved the problem of an anti-knock fuel for high compression engines, a problem deriving from the development of the automobile itself. Many of our new chemicals have thus been developed in response to a need, following the old axiom of 'necessity is the mother of invention.'

"But we also have the unexpected as an accompaniment to all our planned endeavors and sometimes these byproducts of research prove valuable."

A paper presented by Ross M. Cunningham and Gerald B. Tallman, of the department of business and engineering administration at M.I.T., described certain research activities in the consumer marketing from which there may be potentially useful parallels in industrial marketing.

Prof. Cunningham discussed design of samples and Prof. Tallman talked on measures of product purchase or use and measures of sales promotion effectiveness.

Richard B. Schneider, of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., presented a brief review of some of the characteristic uses of marketing research or technical-economic appraisal work and said that it is evident that its scope is not only wide but is continuing to broaden.

"Those of us who participate in this industrial activity are convinced that, through it, measurable contributions are being made to improve the art of distribution."

Marketing research is about to start a rapid climb to its period of greatest utility, according to Dr. Edwin H. Schell, who summarized the morning session. Today's greatest concern, he added, is the need to obtain operative facts more rapidly and more economically.

Alex Bavelas, assistant professor of the Department of Economics at M.I.T., voiced the opinion that business decisions are frequently made on purely psychological grounds and then rationalized afterwards. As a consequence, he said, greater use is being made of the projective question in interviewing.

Clinical techniques, such as the ink blot test in which the patient described the forms that he sees in an ink smear, are being adapted to consumer interviewing, according to Mr. Bavelas. He described recent applications of this method in the soluble coffee field as well as in the milk industry and said that this form of questioning was particularly valuable in establishing the various points to which consumer resistance to a product is at its weakest level.

James R. Killian, M.I.T. vice-president, declared that inter-university collaboration is today's most noticeable educational trend. Under a joint program that has grown greatly since the last war, he said, liberal arts college are sending more and more graduates to the technical colleges. Graduate study, he added, is bringing the university into closer touch with business.

Robert F. Elder, vice-president of Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, presented a paper on "Use of Market Research in Top Policy Planning."

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59

Originally, this root was dug only in eastern mountain areas, being small, and wire-like. By chance, a large, knotty variety was discovered in Wisconsin and both sides of the Canadian boundary. It became the article of commerce today.

For the Indians, it was a cure for rattlesnake bites. And just as petroleum once was called Seneca oil, so this root took the Indian name Seneca, or Seneka. Linnaeus named it *Polygala Senega L.*

Dr. John Tennent, Virginia experimenter, about 1738, found it excellent in pleurisy and peripneumonia. He wrote Dr. Robert Mead of London regarding its virtues. These doctors spread its use widely and originated the large demand that continues even today.

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THE PRESIDENTS

Born

April 13, 1743—Thomas Jefferson, 3rd President.

Died

April 12, 1945—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 31st President.
April 15, 1865—Abraham Lincoln, 16th President.

WAREHOUSE AND MILLS

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Prices for medicinal botanicals continued to yield ground as demand was still very slow and competition remained in the ascendent. Compared with a week ago, the market index declined 1.8 points to become 228.6 at the close of the week. The last time the index was near to that level was in July, 1945, when it stood at 228.9. Influential in producing the fall of 1.8 points were the declines in prices on arnica flowers, cascara bark, chamomile flowers, senega, and valerian roots. It was suggested, however, that the lower price levels on senega and cascara were apt to prove temporary unless present signs in the primary markets shall fail.

The price trend in medicinal botanicals was exclusively downward except in ginger root, the African and Cochin varieties of which were advanced sharply for shipment and considerably on spot where stocks were declared to be scarce. In condimental materials, the predominant movement of prices was downward, there being but three articles to close the week higher than a week ago but in point of number, changes were relatively fewer than they had been of late.

Business in medicinal materials flowed sluggishly through the entire week. Buying was only for immediate requirements and the size of orders was limited to needs not much in excess of jobbing size. In condimental items, also, buyers operated on a hand-to-mouth basis. Their needs were, apparently, small and their takings conformed thereto. Unsettlement in replacement costs were an added influence on prices. Only trading in pepper rose from the ruck and transactions in the black variety were large in size and substantial in number as trade comment veered in the direction of much higher prices in the future.

Collections in the domestic primary markets have gotten underway in Spring dug merchandise but the deliveries to warehouses in the country were reported to be small, in the main. The season is young and a change in that aspect of collection can come at any time after farm activities in the fields permit some diversion of labor into drug collection. Crops go into the field first in these days of high priced foodstuffs.

Balsams

Copaiba — The market was generally steady, supported by fair but usually jobbing demand, and not subject to much competition between suppliers at present quotations.

Tolu—Replacement cost tended to keep current quotations steady and free from further decline. Demand was entirely routine but reached a fair volume of transactions by the close of last week.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada — The market was slightly lower at 39c. to 40c. per pound on the spot but there seemed to be little in the local situation to account for the trifling shading of previous quotations. Based on reports from Portland, Ore., the outlook for the 1948 peel was not particularly encouraging. Labor won't be abundant; most of it will be busy getting out lumber for construction purposes rather than peeling cascara for pharmaceutical makers. High demand for labor in the lumber camps keeps wages at levels which at this time do not forecast a reduction in cascara production costs this year.

Dogwood—Stocks of Jamaica root were increased moderately by the arrival of 9 bags from Kingston last week. Prices hel up under the increase in stocks and di that without the benefit of much in th way of spot demand.

Soap—Current quotations prevailing a the source tended to keep spot quotation on a generally firm basis. Consumptio at the moment was said to reach fair size totals, also a strengthening element in th general position of this bark. Stocks wer fair in size.

White Pine—Unsettlement in prices ha gone no further and despite the lack o much demand at this time, quotations ap peared to have taken on a firmer aspect

Wild Cherry—Demand was down to seasonal low and the general undertone o the market appeared to have relaxed con siderably now that the dull season for de mand has come and the period in whic new collection is made is at hand.

Beans

Vanilla—The market on French bean has worked up to $7.75 to $8.50 per pound quoted according to seller and quality This price was more in line with the pres ent replacement cost of beans in the pri mary market and found full buying sup port from manufacturing consumers wit needs to complete. The primary market i maintaining its previously announced of ficial prices and is expected so to d through the period of marketing the nex crop. Local demand was normally active creating added firmness to the genera position of the market.

Berries

Buckthorn—Lack of demand has cause a growth of moderate competition for busi ness in this article, a fact that last wee led to sales being made on the basis o 90c. to $1 per pound in a few instance Stocks were not substantial in size.

Hawthorn — Demand was limited t small requirements and the supply wa more than equal to the present takings o manufacturing consumers. However, eve a moderate expansion in consumer need would probably strengthen the at presen not especially well maintained price po sition.

Flowers

Arnica—The market has softened fu ther and under the influence of a very lo volume of consumer demand, quotation were eased back to the basis of 95c. t $1 per pound during the past week. Stock were moderate in size, yet meeting full the current takings of buyers.

Chamomile — Hungarian flowers wer reduced to the basis of 55c. to 60c. pe pound, the result of recent additions t spot stocks reaching a market possessin more of the element of competition tha had prevailed in the recent past. Deman was comparatively light.

Linden — Undertones were relative easy and the market still showed signs competition being present to an exte making for continued unsettlement

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, 2½c. per lb.
Cochin, unbleached, futures, 3½c. per lb.

Other Articles

Fennel seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, 1½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 5c. per lb.
futures, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Arnica flowers, 5c. per lb.
Buckthorn berries, 5c. per lb.
Cantharides, Chinese, 30c. per lb.
Cascara sagrada bark, 1c. per lb.
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, 10c. per lb.
Corn silk, 1c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, spot, ¾c. per lb.
futures, ½c. per lb.
Fleaseed, blonde, 1c. per lb.
Senega root, 5c. per lb.
Valerian root, Belgian, 2c. per lb.
Indian, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, bleached, 2c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, futures, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, ½c. per lb
Coriander seed, Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Persian, 1½c. per lb.
Paprika, Chilean, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
228.6	230.4	234.7	281.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

New York

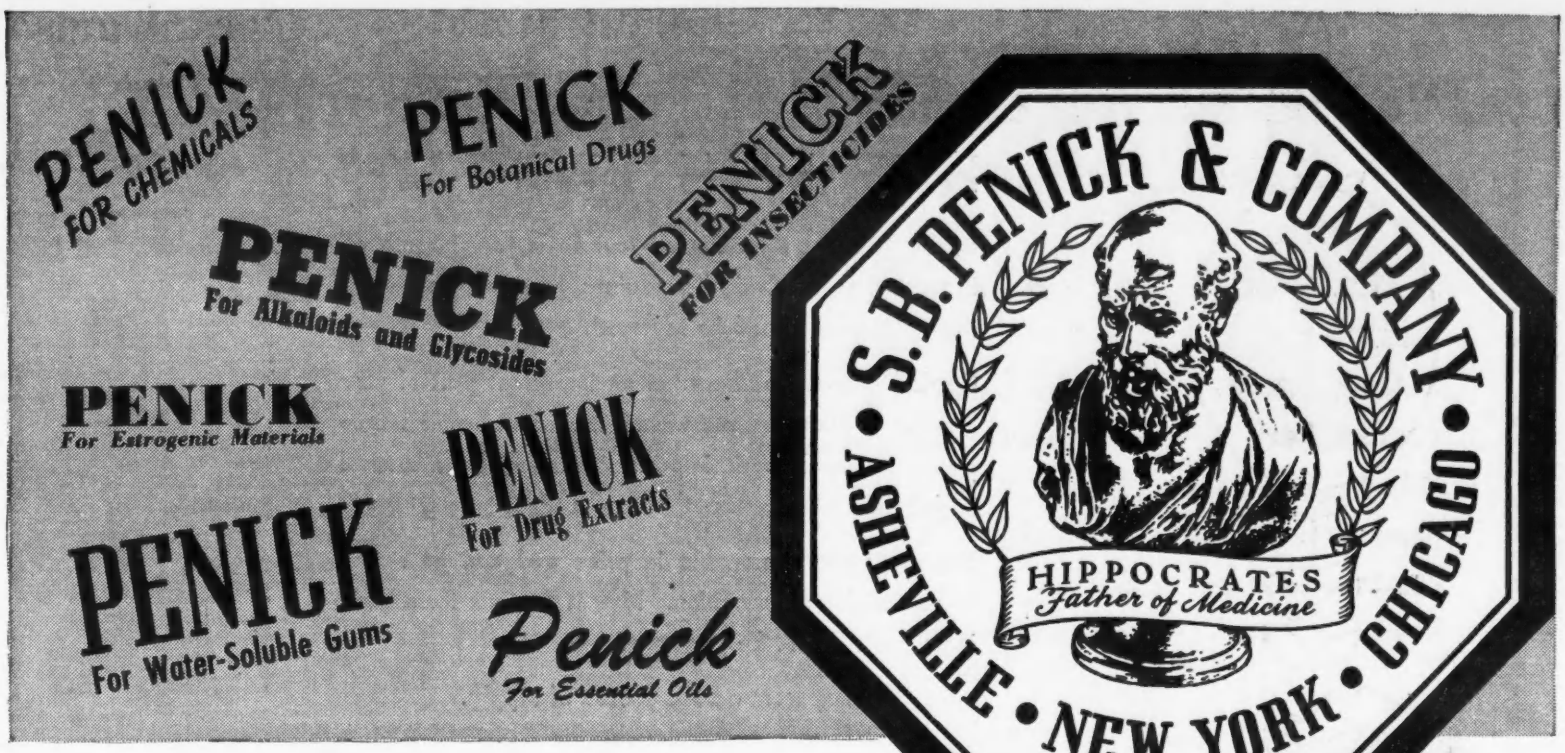
Week Ended April 2

Caraway seed, 100 bags: filthy.
Cassia oil, 20 drums: rosin and heavy metals.
Digitalis, 244 bags: filthy.
Henbane leaves, 40 bales: not official variety.
Mace, 80 cases; 40 bags: filthy.
Moss, French, 100 bales: filthy.
Nutmegs, 397 bags; 32 cases: moldy and wormy; insect excreta.
Senna leaves, 37 bales: filthy.

Atlanta

Papaya pulp, 75 gallons: filthy.
Shark livers, 3 drums: decomposed.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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prices prevailing on the spot. Demand was small and for jobbing needs only.

Gums

Arabic—The call continued to be routine in character but made a fair total from the movement of a fairly substantial number of jobbing requests that reached the spot during the past week. Replacement market conditions tended to keep undertones firm at all points. Stocks available on this market could cope well with any reasonable expansion in the requirements of manufacturing consumers.

Asafetida—Stocks of powdered goods were at low ebb and from now on were likely to become smaller as the time when humid weather draws closer, being the time when the article is powdered after receipt of orders, not before. Lump was fairly steady in price but conditions were fairly favorable for consumer operations at advantageous quotations.

Benzoin—Demand did little more than simmer. Lack of activity kept competition to the fore in local circles, though replacement cost tended to put a brake on the recent tendency to reduce quotations. Stocks were ample for considerably more than the current call from buyers.

Camphor—Powder was in very good request but on the whole, sales of this material were below previous volume, possibly for the reason that demand for finished products has decreased in some measure.

Herbs and Leaves

Broomtops—Following the decline recently noted in prices for this material, a steadier position developed as spot quotations lined up with the prices prevailing on replacement quantities at the source. Demand remained mainly for smaller requirements of smaller users.

Buchu—Quotations were steadier last week. The downward pressure recently applied to local prices was no longer in evidence. Spot and replacement quotations were apparently in line and with a fair, though usually jobbing, demand current in this market, prices were at least steadier throughout the past week.

Henbane—Demand was rather slow but in some quarters was said to show a moderate improvement over its recent call. Prices were generally steady and the arrival of 98 bales from Alexandria, Egypt, failed to upset that aspect of the spot market.

Laurel—From Piraeus, Greece, came 285 bales of this material and an additional 160 bales reached here from Izmir, Turkey. Spot prices reflected a very steady market in which not a great deal of trading took place during the past week.

Marjoram—The shortage of Chilean material was acute on spot and a restoration of shipment proposals at the source was still awaited. Spot prices were up to 20c. to 20½c. per pound.

Sage—Current transactions were limited to small lots. Reports from foreign parts indicated that most varieties of this material were in steady price position and sellers were not often disposed to accept bids.

Thyme—Considering the fact that replacement cost on French material of excellent quality stood around 25c. per pound, it was suggested that a spot market at 30c. per pound would not be out of line. Some quarters recently reported spot sales as high as 42c.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides—Chinese flies proved to be lethargic so far as consumer requirements were concerned and the result was a reduction of spot quotations to the basis of $1.30 to $1.35 per pound for whole and $1.50 to $1.55 for powdered material. No one seemed to want Russian flies at any price but particularly at the last prices asked for the limited quantities available.

Corn Silk—Slow sales brought prices a shade lower, offerings being made on the basis of 21c. to 22c. per pound without stirring manufacturing consumers from their recent lethargy. Some expect that later on this Spring, some consumers will be forced to replenish their dwindling reserves.

Irish Moss—The supply bettered demand by a considerable margin, keeping the market surface rather soft and tending to keep prices in a position favorable for buyers. Additions to spot stocks were 20 bags and 25 bales, all arriving from Havre, France, during the past week.

Papain—Stocks were increased considerably by the arrival of 235 cases from Mombassa and while open quotations were no lower, they continued to show signs of some unsettlement and a disposition to

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sink slightly under competitive circumstances.

Quassia—The market remained relatively easy as stocks showed a further gain when 380 bags of this article reached here from Kingston, Jamaica.

Roots

Aletris—Interest centered mainly in collection prospects for this year, this in view of the fact that most dealers have a very limited holdover of the article and the prices obtainable still stand far above those of prewar root. At the moment, conditions do not suggest a large collection in 1948.

Belladonna—Prices failed to decline further but they were still displaying that sort of easiness that usually parallels an absence of sustained demand from manufacturing consumers.

Blood—The market continued to be dull but prices held at levels said to shape up with those last paid for the article at the origin. A better than fair collection would be needed this year materially to turn quotations substantially in favor of buyers, it was said.

Bryonia—The market was still soft in its undercrust but the upper crust of prices remained without further reduction from the levels noted during the previous trading period. Demand was very dull.

Gentian — Offerings from European points were substantial in quantity and the prices proposed were not unattractive in the main.

Goldenseal—Virtualy no interest has been shown in this root over a considerable period of time and the market last week was as dull as it had been. Prices, however, seemed to have become well anchored at present levels which, on the whole, were warranted by what is asked for replacement supplies, when available.

Senega—Surprisingly enough, a spot transaction was said to have been put through last week on the slightly lower basis of $2.10 to $2.15 per pound. Springtime, ordinarily, is a period of price decline if root arrives in quantity from the interior market to that in Winnipeg, Canada.

Valerian—Indian root was priced lower at 30c. to 32c. per pound and some Belgian root was reported available at 35c. to 37c. according to seller and quantity. The movement into consuming channels was generally restricted to smaller quantities for prompt use.

Seeds

Anise—Stocks of Mexican material were on the low side and in some respects the spot was nominal. An arrival of 216 bags from Syria was noted. Chinese star anise was mainly firm everywhere.

Caraway—Jobbing demand held the market fully steady as to price on the spot and there was no weakness at the sources.

Cardamom — Bleached material was slightly lower at $1.80 to $1.85 per pound. Decorticated and green seed held steady and unchanged.

Celery — Shipment quotations were down a fraction to the basis of 22c. to 22½c. per pound, but spot prices lacked new development, remaining mainly steady in the absence of much demand and competition.

Coriander—Only Morocco seed changed price on the spot and that variety was shaded to the basis of 7½c. to 8c. per pound in a slow market.

Cumin—Persian seed was easier and lower at 23c. to 23½c. per pound. Syrian held very steady at 22½c. to 23c. Demand was light.

Fennel—Argentine seed turned higher and closed the past week on the basis of 9½c. to 10c. per pound in a market clear of competition. Indian seed remained steady.

Fenugreek—The market at home and abroad turned easier. Spot offerings of Moroccan seed were down to 9¾c. to 10¼c. per pound and futures were suggested at 9½c. to 10c.

Flea—Indian blonde seed was slightly lower at 26c. to 27c. per pound. French seed was available at a price hardly attractive to most buyers. Also, shipment quotations named from Marseille recently arrived on a lower basis.

Mustard—Carryover stocks in the Montana area are dwindling steadily and a tight situation in supply seemed to be in the making. Acreage planted in that state will be smaller this year, former growers having turned their land to the production of more remunerative agricultural crops.

Poppy—Dutch seed sold down to 24c. to 24½c. per pound under competition last week. Future arrivals were also slightly cheaper, standing at 22¼c. to 22¾c. per pound without attracting many buyers.

Spices

Cassia—The market was generally quiet on spot, consisting of transactions of a rather narrow variety that left no trace on the schedule of prices in general.

Clove—Arrivals were more than fairly large. Madagascar spice on spot was fractionally lower at 11c. to 11½c. per pound while futures were on the easier side, though quotably unchanged.

Ginger — African ginger has become quite scarce on spot. Shipment prices in London were advanced to make the market 12c. to 12½c. per pound and spot New York quotations were inside at 14½c. to 15c. A stronger and higher market also prevailed on unbleached Cochin root, available only on the sharply higher basis of 20c. to 20½c.

Paprika—Chilean was lower at 30c. to 31c. per pound. Portuguese was also down to 33c. to 35c. Spanish of choice quality was shaded to 41c. to 41½c.

Pepper—Trading was active and persistent, raising spot prices sharply and putting relacement costs to a level higher than local delivery quotations. Spot prices became 46c. to 46½c. per pound and shipments of a distant variety stood at 47c. to 48c.

Cocoa Butter Substitute Developed in Germany

A synthetic water-soluble substitute for cocoa butter is described in one of five technical bulletins on German pharmaceutical preparations now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The substitute, called "Postonal," is a polymerized ethylene oxide containing chemically combined castor oil. The five reports are:

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The essential oils and aromatic chemicals markets dropped 5 points on the price index last week, as 15 of the oils came down in price and none advanced. The only advance in either market was coumarin, among the aromatics.

Business in general was regarded as slow, with less activity in the essential oils market than aromatics. Supply houses reported that they were still receiving fair numbers of inquiries for essential oils but they were not being followed up by actual orders.

Some houses were still uncertain as to the future, but others said they expected conditions to look up in the next few weeks. An executive in one of the firms in New York said he had already noted some small pickup. He said buyers were believed to be just about at the bottom of the barrel on stocks and were returning to the market out of necessity. Prices, of course, were still high in general, and that factor was having its effect in depressing the market. The recent downward trend had also made buyers cautious, since they feared taking on too much stock at the present lest they find themselves able to obtain the same goods at lower prices in the future.

Export trade was not particularly good because of the difficulties still prevailing over export licenses and the absence of dollars abroad. Then there was the doubtful political situation, which was not helping sellers in this country.

Imports continued to hold well, and practically all goods of foreign origin were obtainable from abroad, although in some cases prices were so high as to discourage buyers.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coumarin, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cajeput oil, technical, 20c. per lb.
Cedarwood oil, 2c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Juniper tar oil, USP, 10c. per lb.
Lavandin oil, 5c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 10c. per lb.
Ocotea Cymbarum oil, 2c. per lb.
Pennyroyal oil, imported, 40c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 25c. per lb.
Sage oil, Dalmatian, 20c. per lb.
Sassafras oil, artificial, 12c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, $1 per lb.
Wormseed oil, 50c. per lb.
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, $1 per lb.
First, 75c. per lb.
Second, 50c. per lb.
Third, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
139.0	144.3	146.2	208.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Bergamot—Imports of the Italian oil last week totaled 1,075 cases from Messina, but otherwise the market for the product was quiet. Recently the item had shown some tendency to fluctuate, but as of last week it was stable. The natural Italian was being sold at $4 to $6 a pound and the artificial was being quoted at $2.50 to $4.25. Supplies were good, both as to imports and stocks on hand, but demand was not at especially high levels, although a fair number of requests for it were being made.

Cajeput — The technical grade came down in price from $2.35 to $2.15 on the market in New York last week, but the redistilled USP IX was stable at the former quotations of $2.75 to $3.25. Eight drums of the product arrived in New York during the period from Sydney. Demand was reported to be somewhat slow. Supplies were said to be adequate to cover normal orders.

Cedarwood—A new price of 58c. a pound was announced for this item last week, as compared to the previous listing of 60c. Supplies were reported to be at satisfactory levels, and demand ran from fair to good, with orders coming largely from the manufacturers of cheaper perfumes and sanitary supplies.

Citronella—The Ceylon oil last week showed a drop from 90c. to 85c. on the market in New York, but the Java oil remained firm at the previous listing of $1.45. Supplies were said to be sufficient to meet the current demand, although they were not abundant. Prices had in the recent past come down rather sharply and it was reported that a number of supply houses were caught with goods on hand that they had purchased at higher prices. Fearing further declines they refrained from re-ordering, and thus the lack of abundant stocks at the present.

Juniper Tar—Demand for this product was not at particularly high levels during the period under review, and although supplies were also somewhat scant they were adequate to satisfy most normal orders. The price was reported down from 50c. a pound to 40c. by one dealer.

Lavandin—A new price of $1.70 a pound was reported for this oil during the period under review, as compared to the previously listed price of $1.70. Supply of the item has been at good levels during the recent past, and while some demand was still being felt, it was not exactly at high levels.

Lemon—Three hundred seventy cases of the Italian oil were received in New York from Messina last week, but otherwise the market for all the lemons was without particular feature. Supplies continued to hold up well, and while there was some demand for them it was not at especially high levels. Some inquiries were being received by the manufacturers of soft drinks but as yet that trade had not got to the ordering stage at any great scale. There seemed to be some question how much flavorings the bottlers would take this year. Some houses felt that most firms were fairly well stocked up from last year, and others had some doubts as to how big a season the bottlers were expecting.

Lemongrass—This item came down in price by 10c. a pound on the market in New York last week, to establish a new figure of $1.35. Most dealers, however, considered this to be quite low and were inclined to place their own quotations somewhat above it. Supplies were good but demand was not great because with the supply of other oils easier lemongrass was not in as great a demand as a substitute. It was also pointed out that prices are still about three times higher than they were in pre-war days.

Lime—Thirty-six cases of this oil arrived at the port of New York last week from Kingston, Jamaica, but otherwise the market was quiet, and all prices held firm. Demand was expected to pick up soon for the Summer bottling trade, but by how much was a question in the minds of some dealers, who felt that manufacturers either had large stocks on hand from last year or would probably not order as much this season because of generally retarded business conditions. Supplies were reported to be at good levels and dealers were able to fill all normal orders.

Ocotea Cymbarum—The price of this oil dropped last week on the market in New York from 62c. to 60c. a pound. Demand was reported to be somewhat on the slow side. Supplies were plentiful and it was reported by some supply houses in New York that their supply sources in Brazil had recently shown a great eagerness to sell as much of the oil as they could find orders for.

Patchouli—Five cases of this oil arrived at New York last week from Penang, but otherwise the market was quiet and prices held to their previous levels. The supply situation in general was reported to be good, but supply houses in this country were showing some reluctance in taking on new replacement orders because of the general slowness in disposing of what they had on hand.

Pennyroyal—Supply was reported to be adequate to take care of present demands, but requests for the oil were not at particularly high levels during the period under review. The slowness in ordering was reflected somewhat in the announcement by one of the supply houses that it had reduced the price of the oil to $2.50 a pound. This new figure was 40c. below the price previously listed.

Peppermint—The natural oil dropped in price last week on the New York market from $7.75 to $7.50, although a number of dealers regarded this drop as a substantial one and for their own part were inclined to place quotations somewhat above that figure. Supplies were reported to be plentiful and advices from the country indicated that the coming crop might be bigger this year than it was last year. Most supply houses reported that they were fairly well situated as far as supplies went and would probably be able to get by comfortably until the new crop was brought in. Six drums of the oil reached New York last week from Rio de Janeiro.

Pimento—Both the berry and leaf oils were firm as to price on the New York market last week. The former was being quoted at $4.25 to $6.50 and the latter at $1.65 to $3.25. Supplies were adequate

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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to meet the current demand. Orders for the oils were being received but not in particularly large numbers. During the period under review it was reported that three drums of the oil reached New York from Kingston.

Sage—The Dalmation oil dropped last week on the New York market from $3.85 to $3.65, but the Spanish remained firm at $1.90 to $3.50. Demand was reported to be running at about a fair level and supplies were sufficient to meet the demand being made.

Sassafras—The artificial came down in price from 77c. to 65c. on the market in New York last week. Supplies were reported to be at comfortable levels. There was a fairly good demand for the product but supply houses said they would be able to move more of the oil without trouble should the requests come in for it.

Spearmint—One dealer in New York last week reported a new price of $7.50 a pound for this item, although that represented a drop of $1 a pound. Most other supply houses felt that this new figure was quite a bit below what the oil should be bringing and for their own part were inclined to place quotations somewhere in the neighborhood of $8 or better. Demand was reported to be at fairly good levels and supplies were said to be adequate to meet normal orders. There were some reports that farmers were still holding out some quantities of the oil to obtain better prices.

Vetiver—The supply situation for this item was reported to be good last week on the market in New York but demand was not adequate to take off any great quantities of stocks on hand.

Wormseed—This oil came down in price on the New York market last week from $4.25 to $3.75. Supplies were reported to be ample to accommodate all normal ordering. Most houses reported that the item was in somewhat slow demand. Foreign demand for it had in the past been greater than at present but the difficulties in obtaining export licenses and the absence of dollars abroad were making it difficult to sell the oil on the foreign market.

Ylang Ylang—The market for this oil dropped in New York last week as the result of a good supply situation and a demand that was only light. One house reported reducing the Bourbon from $12 to $11; the first from $10.50 to $9.75; the second from $7.50 to $7 and the third from $3.75 to $3.50.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—Demand for both the NF and the commercial was reported to be good last week on the New York market, and supplies were sufficient to accommodate it. The former was going at 60c. to $1.40 and the latter at 50c. per pound.

Benzaldehyde—Supplies of the NF VII were reported to be at fairly good levels last week, and although there was a demand for the product it was not at particularly high levels. Quotations remained unchanged at 68c. to 90c.

Benzylidin Acetone—Supplies of this product were not at particularly high levels during the period under review, but on the other hand demand was not especially great, so supply houses had no real difficulty in filling orders. The price range of $1.85 to $2.70 remained firm.

Coumarin—Some suppliers of this item, who had been holding the price down to $2.75 a pound in 25-pound lots last week, announced that they had raised quotations to $3, thus bringing their figures in line with those of other producers. Supply was said to be relatively good but not as high as most suppliers wanted to see it. Demand was reported to be fair and some houses expected that it would improve somewhat. Production has been on the increase since the first of January and most producers said they were now producing substantial amounts of it. There was some difference as to the outlook for the product, with some houses feeling that it was good and others somewhat doubtful of it.

Heliotropine—The price range of $3.15 to $4 remained firm for this item last week on the market in New York. Demand was not particularly strong, although supply houses said they were receiving some orders for it. Stocks were not quite as high as they had been, since the product is one that must be made in the Winter and demand was taking off some of the backlog. Manufacturers, however, reported that they still had goods on hand and were not expecting any particularly strong pinch.

Menthol—One manufacturer last week announced that it had stopped production of the racemic product and had switched production to the laevo, a citronella derivative, which was in greater preference among users. Demand for the laevo was reported to be strong, with orders placed for all that was immediately available.

Octyl Alcohol—Demand for this item, coming mostly from perfume manufacturers, was reported to be light during the period under review. Supplies were not at particularly high levels but it was reported that there was enough of the item available to satisfy all normal ordering. The item was being quoted at $5.50.

Safrol—This item continued in a fairly good position both as to supply and demand on the market in New York last week and was being sold at 90c. to $1.45 a pound.

Terpineol—The extra was being quoted at 77c. to 97c. a pound and the prime at 67c. to 82c. a pound last week on the market in New York. The items both remained in a largely unchanged position with regard to supply and demand.

Terpinyl Acetate—Prices for both the extra and prime held firm last week on the New York market. Supply and demand for the extra were reported to be at good levels. Supply of the prime was good but demand was reported to be only about fair.

Chesebrough Company Elects Baker to Board

Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of "Vaseline" brand products, New York, has elected Clifford M. Baker to its board of directors. Mr. Baker is chairman of the board of Pond's Extract Company and a vice-president of Lamont, Corliss & Co. He is also a director of L. D. Seymour & Co., and a member of the executive committee and a past president of the Toilet Goods Association.

Trade Briefs

Helena Rubinstein, cosmetics producer, New York, has opened a new salon and executive building at 655 Fifth avenue.

Perfumery, dyes, drugs, chemicals and colors imported into Eire during 1947 were valued at £3,220,060, compared with £2,574,675 in 1946.

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Essential Oils 1947 Exports Of Nice District Reported

Exports of essential oils and perfumery from the Nice Consular District, France, to the United States during 1947 totaled 124,300 pounds, valued at $1,210,341. Floral water exports from the district to this country during 1947 amounted to sixty-six gallons, with a value of $539. Breakdown of the essential oils and perfumery exports for 1947, as compared with 1946, follows:—

	1947		1946	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Lavandin oil	46,116	$96,975	53,154	$212,879
Lavender oil	42,839	350,770	62,270	503,376
Geranium oil	1,880	25,506	2,077	31,523
Miscellaneous essential oils	26,233	316,259	7,003	376,265
Perfumes (all mixtures)	755	13,000	5,442	62,311
Jasmin flower essence	221	233,832	201	131,361
Tuberose essence	9	7,236	86	16,573
Rose essence	222	66,246	549	133,898
Iris essence	8	1,480	.....	.....
Lichen essence	55	845	.....	.....
Miscellaneous flower essences	868	57,239	4,270	157,905
Miscellaneous perfume products	5,126	40,880	.....	.....
Total	124,299	$1,210,341	135,055	$1,716,095

General Aniline Linden Plant Staff Reorganized

S. Carroll Young, William C. Kastner and Gerhard A. Wolff have been appointed to managerial posts in the General Aniline Works Division plant of General Aniline & Film Corporation, at Linden, N. J. The appointments are reorganization measures made necessary by the death of industrial relations manager, James M. Cunningham, an executive of the Linden plant since its establishment thirty-three years ago.

Mr. Young, who assumes the post of Industrial Relations Manager, headed a section of the vat colors department for the past five years. Mr. Kastner, who becomes manager of the transportation and warehouse departments, has been identified with the Linden plant for twenty-five years, as assistant to Mr. Cunningham, chief clerk and cost accounting supervisor. Mr. Wolff, named personnel manager, has been engaged in personnel and labor relations work at the Linden plant for more than eleven years.

Felton Chemical to Occupy New Building on April 15

Felton Chemical Company, essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, plans to occupy its new building, adjacent to its existing group of buildings, on April 15. Completion of the new quarters marks the completion of the company's expansion program, which was launched five years ago and which has resulted in increasing floor space and manufacturing facilities four times.

Glass Container Shipments Down

The total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in February were 4,503,501, as compared with 4,444,221 in January, according to the Bureau of the Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health purposes was 923,229 in February, against 1,018,728 in January, chemicals 448,400 in February, against 409,269 in January; toiletries, 382,312 in February, against 386,205 in January.

The total shipment of wide-mouth glass containers in February was 2,380,361, as compared with 2,561,382 in January. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health was 182,417 in February, against 259,008 in January; chemicals, 56,827 in February, against 69,803 in January; toiletries, 89,366 in February, against 126,776 in January.

Burmese Gov't Encourages Toiletries Manufacture

The government of Burma has announced its desire to encourage the development of small-scale industries for the manufacture of toiletries, and has indicated its readiness to issue import licenses for such materials as perfume essence and wax for the use of manufacturers in this field.

The government said that preference will be given to actual manufacturers, but import licenses will also be issued to dealers who are not manufacturers, subject to the following conditions:—The goods must not be sold at a profit exceeding 12½ percent of their landed cost price, and the goods must be sold only to bona fide manufacturers of toiletries, or to non-manufacturers only in retail transactions.

Manufacturers were urged by the government not to sell their products at unreasonably high prices or to attempt to take unfair advantage of the non-competitive market which has resulted from the general prohibition on imports of toiletries.

Alcoa Reports Progress Of New Davenport Plant

The Aluminum Company of America is using more than 6,250,000 pounds of aluminum in the construction of its nearly completed Davenport sheet and plate rolling mill, according to Thomas D. Jolly, vice-president in charge of engineering and purchases.

Flavoring Extract Makers

—Continued from page 4

Chemistry to the Flavoring Industry," by Dr. N. C. Larsen, research chemist, Polak & Schwarz, Inc., and "The Food Industry Looks Ahead," by Paul S. Willis, president, Grocery Manufacturers of America.

Tuesday, May 25

Speakers and their subjects at the morning session will be: George H. Burnett, Burnett & Co., "Vanilla"; George L. Wright, Lamborn & Co., "The Sugar Situation"; Ray C. Schlotterer, secretary, Vanilla Bean Association, "Vanilla Beans"; H. P. Wesemann, vice-president, Essential Oil Association, "Essential Oils"; C. L. Lightfoot, Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation, "Glass and Closures," and John N. Curlett, McCormick & Co., who will report on alcohol tax matters.

At the luncheon session, Percy B. Magnus, president, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., will discuss "The New Look of American Business."

In the afternoon there will be talks on "Notions of a Perfume Chemist on Flavors," by Dr. Arthur H. Behr, director of aromatic research and development, Dow Chemical Company; "Development of Research of Organic Chemicals," by Paul Wilkes, Perkin-Elmer Corporation, and "Essential Oils and Allied Products," by Dr. Ernest Guenther, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.

Wednesday, May 26

Opening speaker at the final session will be Lunn Watt, Monsanto Chemical Corporation. In addition, Robert Rosenbaum will speak on "Methods and Types of Equipment Used in the Dairy Industry."

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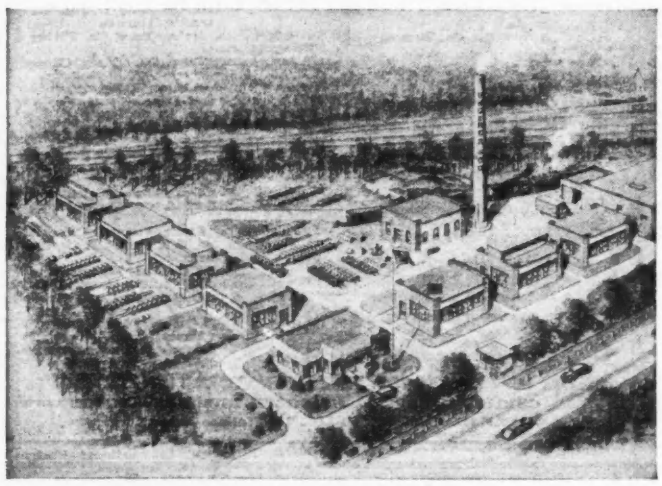

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Sun Oil Company Names Stubenrauch to New Post

Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Arnold V. Stubenrauch special assistant to William D. Mason, director in charge of the industrial relations department. Walther F. Schneider has been named to succeed Mr. Stubenrauch as manager of the systems and planning department.

Mr. Stubenrauch joined the company as an auditor in 1926 after spending nine years in the employ of Standard Oil Company of California. He was appointed chief clerk in the accounting department in 1930 and three years later was named personnel manager. He had been manager of the systems and planning department since 1944. Mr. Schneider joined the company in 1930 and entered the statistical department in 1932. He was transferred to the stationery department in 1941 and was appointed to the comptroller's staff in 1947.

Fraser Heads N.Y. Fund Manufacturing Committee

Alexander Fraser, president of the Shell Union Oil Corporation, has been named chairman of the industry and manufacturing committee of the Greater New York Fund drive by Enders M. Voorhees, of the United States Steel Corporation, the fund's Manhattan chairman.

Mr. Fraser will be in charge of solicitation in all branches of business and industry in Manhattan. D. W. Figgis, president of the American Can Company, will head the manufacturing group. The fund is seeking $41,000,000, of which it hopes to get $8,000,000 from business and industry.

Socony-Vacuum Makes Foster General Counsel

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has appointed Austin T. Foster general counsel and Carl E. Kieser associate general counsel. George V. Holton, who has been the company's general counsel for sixteen years, has relinquished that position upon being elected chairman of the board.

Mr. Foster joined the company's law staff in 1928 and Mr. Kieser became a member of the staff in 1929. New members of the Socony-Vacuum law department are Fontaine Martin jr. and Donald McLean.

Petroleum Recovery From Depleted Fields Reported

The Department of Interior has reported that some 2,000,000 barrels of additional petroleum have been obtained from fifty-five partly depleted fields in Texas by secondary recovery since 1935. The method used involves the injecting of water to raise underground pressure in oil formations, and the department estimated that approximately twelve barrels of water are used to obtain one barrel of oil.

Petroleum Equipment Transport Bill Vetoed in New York State

New York State Governor Thomas E. Dewey has vetoed a bill which would have exempted motor vehicles used in transportation of equipment used in production of crude petroleum and natural gas from regulation by the public service commission. In disapproving the bill, the governor said:

"There has been no showing as to why the regulations of the public service law and the public service commission should be inapplicable or are unduly burdensome upon the carriers involved. It would be wise for those interested in this bill to discuss the matter with the public service commission and discuss the possibility of solution of whatever problems exist."

Glenn McCarthy Chemical Building Pipeline Terminal

The Glenn McCarthy Chemical Company expects to complete work about June 1 on docks and pipeline terminals it is constructing at Port Neches, Tex., as a water outlet for its gas absorption plant at Winnie, Tex. The company has purchased 750 feet of Neches River frontage and will construct a six inch pipeline to its plant at Winnie. The terminal program calls for facilities capable of handling one tanker per day.

Tide Water Oil to Redeem Stock

Directors of Tide Water Associated Oil Company, New York, have approved the redemption of 26,833 shares of $3.75 cumulative preferred stock on July 1. Record date for determining by lot the shares to be redeemed has been set as of the close of business on May 10. Call price on the shares will be $105 per share, plus accrued and unpaid dividends.

Trade Briefs

Warren Oil Corporation has appointed Paul L. Lyons to the newly-created position of manager of its land department.

Texas Company has placed an order with the Bethlehem Steel Company for the construction of four tankers, described as the largest in the world.

Shell Oil Company has completed its new terminal in Louisville, Ky. The new facility provides tank storage for 1,800,000 gallons of petroleum products and plans call for increasing the storage capacity by 1,500,000 gallons this year.

Pantepec Oil Company of Venezuela's stockholders have approved a plan of reorganization providing for segregation of the company's properties into two new companies, Pantepec Oil Company, C.A., and Pancoastal Oil Company, C.A.

George A. Burrell, president of the Atlantic States Gas Company, New York, and of the Burrell Technical Supply Company, Pittsburgh, has been awarded the Hanlon Award for distinguished service to the industry by the Natural Gasoline Association of America.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Petroleum derivatives exhibited a quiet tone during the week, as the price structure continued steady in all areas.

Hard-pressed buyers of coaltar aromatics, confronted with dwindling stocks from that source because of the mine stoppage, were still unable to get any relief from petroleum producers last week. Toluol, though reported somewhat easier because of the slump in demand from the protective coatings industry, was still said to be barely sufficient to cover needs of regular customers. As for petroleum xylol, which was in even shorter supply, the situation was more impossible. Prices were firm. Similarly tight supply positions prevailed for higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends, quotations of which were likewise unchanged.

The general easement in the aliphatics market was still apparent during the week. The overall situation still was tight, however, but producers described conditions as more comfortable. One maker of mineral spirits stated that business from regulars had picked up after a mild slump of several weeks duration.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha—Little of note occurred in this section during the week, as the price structure held firm in all areas. The supply situation continued easier, although one producer reported an increase in demand from regular customers after a mild slump of several weeks. It was emphasized, however, that the overall position of stocks was still tight, and probably would remain so for some time.

Protective Coatings Solvents—Buyers of coaltar aromatics, unable to get sufficient material from that source because of the persisting coal walkout, still turned to makers of petroleum products last week for relief. The story they received, however, remained virtually the same as the one they heard during the previous week—supplies were short; shipments were being confined to regular customers. Even in petroleum toluol, where the situation was reported to have eased slightly in recent weeks, producers said that they barely had enough material to fulfill previously-made commitments. As for petroleum xylol, which continued in even stricter supply, the situation was more impossible. Meanwhile, quotations of both petroleum and coaltar aromatics remained firm.

Higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends, which have been in similarly short supply for some time, evidenced no change in their respective supply positions last week. Price-wise, these products were steady.

The general relief afforded aromatics supplies was still apparent in the market during the week. Lacquer diluent, definitely easier because of the recent let-up in demand from makers of industrial finishes, continued to go out to regulars in good quantity. The comprehensive supply picture, however, remained substantially unchanged. Low stocks were the rule, despite the marketing of hexane-type lacquer diluent on the East Coast by one maker. Quotations were without variance.

Mineral spirits were also improved supply-wise. One producer, however, stated that business had increased from regular customers after a mild slump of several weeks duration. The overall supply position of this solvent, nevertheless, continued at former levels, with most producers describing the general situation as short. Market prices, meanwhile, held firm at previous quotations.

Better supply conditions were likewise reported for stoddard solvent. Although one maker said that business from regulars had recently improved, the general demand was still off. This temporary relief in a hitherto tight market, however, did not alter the overall short supply position of the solvent, a condition that was believed likely for some time to remain by at least one maker.

Regulars were still being well supplied with V. M. & P. naphtha last week, as demand continued in the throes of a mild slump. The general supply situation, nevertheless, continued tight. Prices were unchanged in all areas.

Rubber Solvents—Although in limited supply, regulars were still receiving ample shipments during the week. Demand was described as moderately good. The price structure adhered to levels of former weeks during the period under review.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles.—Calls for solvents and diluents were very good last week. Supplies were fair, prices unchanged. Stoddard solvent and petroleum spirits, 50 to 199 gallons, 19.2c. per gallon.

Lighter Fractions

No change in the supply positions of these materials was reported during the week. Heptane and hexane remained in relatively good availability, with the marketing of the latter as a replacement for benzol-type lacquer diluent continuing on the East Coast by one refiner. Pentane, though still short, was being supplied to regular customers in the industrial field in adequate quantities. The liquefied petroleum gases, butane and propane, however, were extremely short, as they have been for some time. The price picture continued stable in all areas throughout the range of lighter fractions.

Waxes

Paraffin—At the producer level, no change in the situation was noted during the period under review. This applied to prices, which continued firm; supplies, which were short, and demand, which remained keen. On the spot market, however, demand continued off. Prices were still regarded as low, with some sellers still quoting at producer listings for certain grades.

Los Angeles.—Demand for both crude and refined wax retained its oversold position last week. High melting point, 140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shipper's refinery San Francisco Bay area, 10.15c. per pound. High melting point, 157-162 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, 14½c. per pound, f.o.b. refinery.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Arrivals last week totaled 244,825 barrels from Cartagena and Puerto La Cruz. Meanwhile, reports were current in the market that several American oil companies were negotiating with the Mexican government for drilling rights in that country. In fact, one company tacitly admitted in its annual report that it was already "engaged in negotiations for drilling operations in Mexico." The Mexican invitation, however, was understood to be limited to the hiring of American firms as contractors on a cost-plus-10 percent-basis, since the law under which foreign oil properties were expropriated in March, 1938, precludes, in its present form, re-entry of foreign firms. Although the actual progress made in such negotiations was not known last week, it was reliably reported that the Mexican government has already asked American firms to increase shipments of casings so that drilling of exploratory wells can be hurried.

Fuel Oil—Imported last week were 306,000 barrels of fuel oil from Curacao and Aruba.

Natural Gas—The Geological Survey announced the release of the following maps:—Preliminary map 77 of the Oil and Gas Investigations series, titled, "Geologic and structure contour map of the Basin-Greybull area, Big Horn County, Wyoming," and preliminary map 78 of the same series, titled, "Geologic map of part of eastern San Juan Basin, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico." Both maps are available from the Director, Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C., priced at 60c. for map 77 and $1 for map 78.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 27 totaled 222,814,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 220,971,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,843,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 1,635,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 208,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline bearing stocks, totaled 6,595,000 barrels, an increase of 231,000 barrels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Protective Coatings Materials

Spurred by further advances on basic carbonate and basic sulphate white leads, the protective coatings index moved up 6.1 during the week to a new high for the year of 190.7. Last week, which marked the third successive rise in the price index, also saw increases on imported casein, blue lead, red leads, basic silicate white lead and litharge. East India, black, bold dammar and all grades of shellac, however, declined.

Events in the lead pigment market were set in motion by the action of metal lead producers, who early in the week increased prices two-and-one-half cents per pound. According to the explanation of one lead refiner, the action was taken to establish parity between domestic and foreign metal lead prices. Lead pigment makers shortly thereafter followed this move right down the line, resulting in two-and-one-half-cent boosts for blue lead, basic carbonate and basic sulphate white leads. Basic silicate white lead was upped one cent to two-and-one-half cents. Red leads and litharge, which also received the two-and-one-half-cent advance, were at the same time effected by previously-announced three-twentieth-cent to three-quarter-cent increases, resulting in an overall boost of two-and-thirteen-twentieth cents to three-and-one-quarter cents for the week.

Fillers and extenders, synthetic resins and lacquer materials were all firm. However, a falling off in demand in the natural resins market resulted in the narrowing of price ranges for some gums and a one-quarter-cent decline for East India, black, bold dammar.

Imported casein was up one-half cent per pound because of a strengthening of the Argentine market. The Calcutta shellac market was weaker, however, which fact combined with reduced demand on the New York market joined to drive down prices on all grades one cent to four cents per pound. Bleached grades were off one cent; lemon No. 1, lemon No. 2 and superfine lacs dropped two cents, while TN shellac was four cents lower.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, imp., acid-precip., ½c. per lb.
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, 2½c. per lb.
Red, 95%, 2 13/20c. to 3¼c. per lb.
97%, 2 13/20c. to 3¼c. per lb.
98%, 2 13/20c. to 3¼c. per lb.
White, basic carbonate, 2½c. per lb.
basic silicate, 1c. to 2½c. per lb.
basic sulphate, 2½c. per lb.
Litharge, 2 13/20c. to 3¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Gum, dammar, East India, black, bold, ¼c. per lb.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, 1c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
Lemon, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Superfine, 2c. per lb.
TN, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
190.7	**184.6**	**182.2**	**179.8**

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Blue, Celestial—In good supply during the week, this pigment received moderate inquiry. Prices continued firm.

Blue, Iron—The price structure on Chinese, Milori and Prussian blues was stable last week, as producers described demand as normal. The supply position of this pigment remained excellent.

Blue, Peacock — Both fugitive and molybdic grades were readily available, although tungstic stocks continued short. Buying interest was fair. Price-wise, the market was without variance.

Blue, Victoria and Violet Toners — Tungstic grades of both of these materials were still short last week, although the molybdic product was in good availability. Calls on both pigments were moderate. No changes in price were noted.

Green, Chrome — The excellent supply position of this material continued last week, as prices remained firm and demand was described as fair.

Lead Oxides—The increase of 2½c. per pound on metal lead by producers last week, an action taken to establish parity between domestic and foreign prices, was immediately reflected in quotations on litharge and red leads. This move in conjunction with previously-announced advances of 3/20c. to ¾c. per pound on the oxides, which also became effective during the week, resulted in an overall increase of 2 13/20c. to 3¼c. per pound on these materials for the week. According to statements of metal producers, the increases on the raw material were made to insure the flow of lead imports into the United States, to provide a stimulus for increased domestic lead production and to assure the normal flow of scrap lead through the secondary market. Following are current market quotations on litharge:—Barrels, carload, shipment point, freight allowed, 19¼c. per pound, and less carlot, same basis, 20¼c. per pound. The present schedule on red leads is as follows:—95 percent, barrels, carload, shipment point, freight allowed, 20¼c. per pound; 95 percent, barrels, l.c.l., same basis, 21¼c. per pound; 97 percent, barrels, carload, same basis, 20½c. per pound; 97 percent, barrels, l.c.l., same basis, 21½c. per pound; 98 percent, barrels, carload, same basis, 20¾c. per pound, and 98 percent, barrels, l.c.l., same basis, 21¾c. per pound.

Lead Pigments—Following closely on the heels of a general advance on the metal, basic sulphate blue lead, basic carbonate and basic sulphate white leads were upped 2½c. per pound, while basic silicate white leads received increases of 1c. to 2½c. per pound. The action on the metal was taken to guarantee the flow of imported lead concentrates into this country. Establishment of a domestic price that equalled foreign quotations was believed to be the best means to maintain this condition, according to the statement of one lead refiner. Following are the current market quotations on lead pigments:—Blue, basic sulphate, barrels, carload, shipment point, freight allowed, 18¼c. per pound; blue, basic sulphate, barrels, l.c.l., same basis, 19¼c. per pound; white, basic carbonate, bags, carload, same basis, 19c. per pound; white, basic carbonate, bags, l.c.l., same basis, 20c. per pound; white, basic silicate, bags, carload, same basis, 17¼c. to 21¾c. per pound; white, basic silicate, bags, l.c.l., same basis, 17¾c. to 22¾c. per pound; white, basic sulphate, bags, carload, same basis, 18¼c. per pound, and white, basic sulphate, bags, l.c.l., same basis, 19¼c. per pound.

Orange, Chrome — Quotations were steady; demand was fair, and supplies remained excellent.

Red, Lithol Toner — Stocks continued low, particularly for the rubin toner. Demand was heavy, and prices were constant.

Red, Para Toner—The supply position of this organic toner continued better than for other such materials, but producers emphasized that stocks were by no means freely available. Prices were maintained. Demand was intense.

Red, Toluidin Toner—No improvement in the supply situation was noted, as stocks continued narrow. Prices were firm and demand was strong.

Yellow, Chrome—In good supply, this material received moderate calls last week. Price-wise there was no change.

Fillers and Extenders

Blanc Fixe—Demand was still intense last week, as supplies continued desperately scarce. Quotations remained firm for the dry, by-product material at $75 per ton, carload, works, and $82.50 per ton, l.c.l.

Calcium Carbonate—Imported last week were 4,800 bags of whiting from Antwerp and Hull. No change in the market position of this filler was reported during the period under review.

China Clay—Conditions continued on a par with previous levels, with supplies ample, demand normal and prices steady.

Fuller's Earth—The price structure remained firm, while supply and demand factors were without variance during the period under review.

Magnesium Silicate—Arrivals last week were reported at 16,360 bags of talc from Genoa and Marseilles. The situation on the domestic market continued as desperate as ever, with producers still running three to six months behind in deliveries. Spot material was practically non-existent. Imported Italian and French grades were in good supply, but protective coatings manufacturers were unable to take advantage of this market since the products represent the purer and more expensive grades.

Mica — The Geological Survey announced that two maps, "Geologic map of Old Mike mica mine, Custer County, S. D." and "Geologic sections and underground maps of Old Mike mica mine, S. D.," have been placed in open file at the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Geological Survey, Room 5210 and 1033, Federal Works Agency Building, Washington, D. C., and at Custer, S. D. and also at the office of the State Geologist, Vermillion, S. D.

Synthetic Resins

Acrylic Resins—A reasonably balanced market continued to be reported for these resins last week, as production still was said to be keeping pace with a normal demand. The price structure was without variance.

Alkyd Resins—Quotations on these materials were stable during the week following recent reductions by one maker. No change in the general supply picture was noted during the period under review.

Chlorinated Rubber—The market stabilized at higher levels following the virtual price increase by the sole manufacturer of this material on April 1. The action, which was in the form of a revision of quantity listings, was tantamount to an increase on less-carload quantities.

Coumarone-Indene Resins — Producers of these resins were hard put last week to fulfill the heavy volume of orders from the floor tile industry. This field, which has made tremendous strides during the past year, was said to be stepping up requirements considerably. The heavy pressure of demand was said to be so great that floor tile manufacturers were being compelled to employ polystyrene resins as a substitute wherever possible, despite their greater cost. Prices on coumarone-indenes, meanwhile, which continued unchanged last week, were regarded as firm.

Maleic Resins — The production of maleic anhydride, which remained insufficient to keep pace with demand last week, still provided the key to this market. Demand was heavy during the week, and prices were steady, despite recent reductions.

Melamine Resins—The market position of these synthetics exhibited no appreciable change during the period under review.

Nitrocellulose — Quotations stabilized last week following April 1 increases of 1c. to 2c. per pound. The supply-and-demand picture was without variance.

Phenolic Resins—All but cresylic-type phenolics were in good supply during the week. One producer reported stocks sufficient to meet calls in any reasonable amount for prompt shipment. Price-wise, listings were steady.

Polystyrene — These resins were in greater demand last week because of the insufficient production of coumarone-indene resins. Makers said that floor-tile manufacturers, chief users of coumarone-indenes, were turning more and more to polystyrenes for use in light-colored products, despite the fact that they were more expensive. As of last week, polystyrene resin supplies were said to be ample. Current market quotations on polystyrene follow:—Plain colors, bags, 30,000 pounds, works, freight allowed, 33c. per pound; plain colors, bags, 20,000 pounds, same basis, 34c. per pound; plain colors, bags, smaller lots, same basis, 35c. to 42c. per pound; water-clear, bags, 30,000 pounds, same basis, 27c. per pound; water-clear, bags, 20,000 pounds, same basis, 28c. per pound, and water-clear, bags, smaller lots, same basis, 29c. to 35c. per pound. Plain colors in drums are quoted ½c. per pound higher.

Natural Resins

The limited state of buying in this section last week produced a ¼c. per pound drop in East India, black, bold quotations and a narrowing of price ranges on certain grades of Phillippine copals and Batavia dammars. At least one importer stated that there were indications that buying would pick up shortly, although no influx of inquiries was apparent during the week. The slow movement of natural gums was attributed to the delay of protective coatings manufacturers in getting Spring painting operations under way. First quality Philippine copal narrowed to a range of 27c. to 29c. per pound, compared with a previous listing of 27c. to 30c. per pound. The second quality Philippine material was quoted at 22c. to 24c. per pound, as against the former market range of 22c. to 26c. per pound. Batavia E dammar last week sold at 18c. to 19c. per pound. Previous quotations on this gum ranged from 18c. to 20c. per pound. The ¼c. decline in East India, black, bold brought the range to 14c. to 15½c. per pound. Other gums were stable during the week.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—All but one manufacturer of this plasticizing material were

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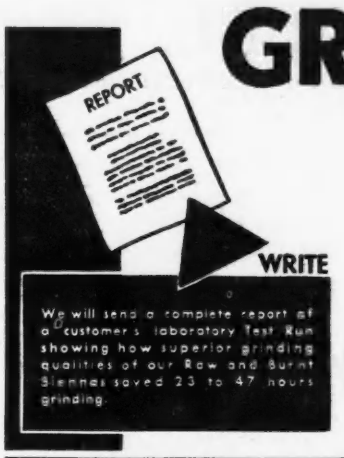
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Grade	633½	634½	638½	VG
Color	Dark	Dark	Dark	Medium
Flash °F.	450	460	510	460
Pour °F.	35	40	70	20
Viscosity 210°F., Saybolt sec.	110	125	510	103
Evap. Loss mg/10g (1 hr. 100°C.)	5	5	3	4

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quoting 37c. per pound, carloads, 38c. per pound, l.c.l., and 35½c. per pound, tanks. The lone holdout, who last week still failed to follow along with recent decreases, maintained listings at 38½c. per pound, carload, 39c. per pound, l.c.l., and 37c. per pound, tanks. Meanwhile, buying interest was still reported light, owing largely to what one producer believed to be a general expectancy in the market of lower butyl alcohol quotations. However, there were no such indications last week. The general supply situation was still described as short, since phthalic anhydride continued to limit all-out production.

Diethyl Phthalate — Reduced demand continued to be reported by makers of this material last week, as supplies were generally described as tight. Price-wise, there was no change in quotations from previous levels.

Dimethyl Phthalate—Considerable war surplus material was still believed to be afloat on the market last week, as prices remained firm, supplies were at previous levels and demand continued slow.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein — Strengthening in the Argentine, induced by the reported sale of 1,600 tons of casein to an Eastern European nation, last week produced a ½c. per pound rise on the imported product in New York. The purchase, described as a rather large one, was believed made by a nation other than the Soviet Union, although probably within the Russian orbit. New York quotations on imported casein were listed at 30c. to 32c. per pound, while the domestic material continued firm at 32c. to 34c. per pound. The resumption of domestic casein production had not yet been felt on the market by late last week, but suppliers believed that it would result in an appreciable easement of stocks within the next few weeks. Buying of imported grades was described as moderate. Meanwhile, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that February production of domestic casein totaled 810,000 pounds, compared with 750,000 pounds in January and 2,285,000 pounds in February, 1947. Total production for 1948 was listed at 1,560,000 pounds, opposed to 4,827,000 pounds for the corresponding two-month period last year. Stocks held by driers at the close of February amounted to 1,550,000 pounds, 47 percent under the 2,940,000 pounds at the end of February, 1947.

Glue—Arrivals during the week totaled 200 bags of bone glue from Antwerp, 234,290 bags of bones from Havana and 100 bags of glue from Havre. The supply positions of both bone and hide glues were relatively unchanged, although the continuance of the packinghouse strike was said to be retarding the building up of inventories. Calls for bone glue, however, were lighter. Hide glue, still on severely short rations, was under pressure of heavy demand. The price structure was without variance.

Graphite—No substantial change in this section was reported during the period under review, supply, demand and prices all approximating levels of previous weeks. Imports were registered at 1,450 bags of graphite from Colombo.

Gypsum—The market position of this material continued steady last week. Prices were equally firm. Arrivals totaled 24,793 long tons of gypsum from Hautsport and Deep Brook.

Laurates—Slackening demand from the protective coatings industry last week was said to have produced a momentary lull in this section. Prices were firm.

Linoleates—Failure of protective coatings manufacturers to resume Spring production was reported to have caused a sluggish market in this section during the week. Supplies were ample, and quotations were well maintained.

Naphthenates—Some evidence of future buying was reported by some producers last week, but few sales were consummated. The spur to buying interest was believed due to recent war scarces and the fear of returning tight supplies. Generally, however, demand was off, with a slump particularly noted from the protective coatings industry. Prices were stable.

Oleates—Red oil was firm during the week, as were these materials. Some falling off in demand was noted, although prices continued steady.

Shellac—Weakening of the Calcutta market in combination with a slump in demand forced down shellac quotations on the New York market 1c. to 4c. per pound. Falling off in buying interest was attributed mainly to the tardiness of the protective coatings industry in resuming Spring painting operations. Following are current market quotations: — Bleached, bonedry, bags 1,500-pound lots, 65½c. per pound; bleached, refined, bags, 1,500-pound lots, 75½c. per pound; lemon No. 1, bags, 66c. to 67c. per pound; lemon No. 2, bags, 64c. to 65c. per pound; superfine, bags, 60c. to 61c. per pound, and TN, bags, 57c. to 58c. per pound. Arrivals last week totaled 300 bags of refuselac from Calcutta, 800 bags of seedlac from the same port of call, 800 cases of shellac from Bangsan, 4,039 bags of shellac from Calcutta and 10 cases of seedlac from Bangsan.

Naval Stores

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended April 9 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.i., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. Friday
B	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$7.90 $8.65
D	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	7.90 8.65
E	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	7.90 8.65
F	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87	7.90 8.65
G	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87	8.00 8.75
H	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87	8.00 8.75
I	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87	8.00 8.75
K	6.88	6.88	6.88	6.88	6.88	8.00 8.75
M	6.88	6.88	6.88	6.88	6.88	8.00 8.75
N	6.88	6.88	6.91	6.91	6.91	8.10 8.85
WG	6.88	6.88	6.91	6.91	6.91	8.15 8.90
WW	7.00	7.00	7.15	7.15	7.15	8.30 9.05
X	7.00	7.00	7.15	7.15	7.15	8.30 9.05
	Drums					
Sales	119	...	200	...	...	
Receipts	5	35	...	21	11	
Shipm'ts	...	...	...	...	...	
Stocks	2,733	2,508	2,508	2,389	2,600	

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange (Bulk) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York (ret. dms.) tanks, f.o.b. N.Y. ex whse. Friday	l.c.l.
Per gal.	.63	.63	.64	.64	.63½	.71	.78
Sales, bbls.	120	...	100	...	240		
Receipts, bbls.	8	...	311	...	253		
Shipments, bbls.	182	...	33	202	176		
Stocks, bbls.	5,549	5,549	5,827	5,625	5,704		

N.E. Paint Club Has Fashion Show

A dinner dance and fashion show for the benefit of wives and friends of members was held last Wednesday at the Statler hotel, Boston, by the New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. More than 270 members and guests attended.

Floyd E. Lever, jr., of the Frank Bownes Company, Chelsea, and president of the association, acted as master of ceremonies. Members of the program committee were Lyndon B. Burnham, Sherwin-Williams Company; Benjamin J. Mayo jr., Imperial Paper & Color Corporation; Ralph W. Hupfer, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company; Ben F. Sands, Lewis & Co.; Martin S. Swanson, Raffi & Swanson, Inc., and William O. Thompson, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

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psum 1947 Statistics ported by Mines Bureau

mestic production, imports and ap- nt supply of crude gypsum reached an me high in 1947, according to a re- of the Bureau of Mines. Domestic uction was up 10 percent, imports 48 ent, and apparent supply 18 percent 1946, it was indicated. Statistics re- d by the bureau, in short tons un- otherwise noted, as compared with , were as follows:—

gypsum[1]—	1947	1946
ed	6,197,750	5,614,568
orted[2]	2,137,059	1,457,140
pparent supply	8,354,809	7,071,708
ned gypsum produced[3]	5,019,285	4,198,229
m products sold or used[3]—		
alcined uses—		
rtland-cement retarder	1,354,503	1,133,736
ricultural gypsum	502,587	464,872
llers and unclassified	35,106	29,921
ustrial uses—		
ate-glass and terra-cotta	35,598	35,765
ttery plasters	48,933	45,807
ntal and orthopedic	13,329	13,261
her industrial uses	103,808	111,480
lding uses—		
asters—		
Base-coat	1,728,928	1,561,243
Sanded	127,628	111,170
To mixing plants	17,958	16,426
Ganging and molding	175,656	161,629
Prepared finishes	19,039	12,174
Insulating and roof-deck }		
Other building plasters }	91,791	95,325
eene's cement	45,346	32,475
th, M-sq-ft	1,706,716	1,148,778
allboard	2,037,027	1,899,527
eathing	106,312	76,940
aminated board[3]	1,975	21,920
le	26,769	18,865

xcludes by-product gypsum.
mpiled from records of the Department of merce.
eludes by-product gypsum.
evised figure.
rea of component board.

bbey-Owens-Ford Advances einfrank in Plaskon Div.

bbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, edo, Ohio, has named George B. Rhein- k jr. manager of market analysis for Plaskon Division. In this capacity, Mr. infrank will be responsible for trade market research work associated with sale of all Plaskon products.

he company has also appointed Rob- C. Hesselbart technical service repre- ative for glues and industrial resins he Plaskon division. Mr. Hesselbart, has been associated with the division nine years, will conduct field trials on products and coordinate research and sales of the company's glues and industrial resins.

Mr. Rheinfrank joined the Plaskon organization in 1939 as a salesman of glues and industrial resins in the Eastern part of the United States. During the war he was chief of the plastics development unit of the engineering division at Wright Field and was awarded the Legion of Merit for his contribution to the application of plastics for aircraft structures.

Delton Products Names Krasner Plastics Div. Head

Delton Products Corporation, New York, has appointed Dr. Samuel Krasner head of its plastics division. Dr. Krasner has specialized as a consultant plastics engineer for the past twenty-five years, and has done research work for the Celanese Plastic Corporation and the Consolidated Molding Corporation, among others. During the war he was associated with plastics research work for the Army's chemical warfare service.

Rohm & Haas Marketing New Fluorescent Plastic

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, is marketing a new fluorescent form of acrylic plastic, known as "Daylight Fluorescent Plexiglas," which is being recommended by the company for signs with self-illuminating lettering, decorative panels with edges and surface designs that glow brilliantly under their own power, and other uses where self-illumination is desirable.

The company explains that exposure of the material to daylight or normal room illumination results in edge-lighted effects ordinarily obtained by directing light into the edge of acrylic material. The phenomenon is caused by millions of fluorescent dye particles with which the plastic is impregnated during manufacture, and which reflect light in all directions.

Southern Research Institute Adds Hard to Plastics Staff

Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Ala., has added Herbert G. Hard, jr., to the staff of its plastics and applied chemistry division. Mr. Hard was formerly associated with the Alabama By-Products Corporation.

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Obituaries

Thomas F. Monypenny

Thomas F. Monypenny, chairman of the board of the Imperial Varnish & Color Company, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, died March 29 at his home in that city. He was eighty years old.

Mr. Monypenny was one of the founders of the Imperial Varnish & Color Company in 1899, and served in various executive capacities, including president. He resigned as president to become chairman of the board in 1945.

Daniel J. Moran

Daniel J. Moran, retired president of the Continental Oil Company, died April 3 in Houston, Tex. He was fifty-nine years old. Mr. Moran had retired from active participation in the affairs of the oil company last September.

Mrs. L.W.R. Newcomb

Mrs. Lida W. R. Newcomb, wife of Dr. Edwin L. Newcomb, executive vice-president of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, died April 6 at her home in Montclair, N. J.

John G. Schroeder

John G. Schroeder, assistant vice-president of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., paint manufacturer, Buffalo, N. Y., died April 5 in Sarasota, Fla. He was fifty-nine years old. Mr. Schroeder joined the Pratt & Lambert organization in 1906, and was made resident manager of its western division in 1931. He was elected a director of the company in 1933 and was named assistant vice-president in 1946.

Norton H. Weber

Norton H. Weber, vice-president and a director of the Pure Oil Company, Chicago, died April 4 in Evanston hospital, Evanston, Ill. He was seventy-six years old.

Mr. Weber joined the Producers & Refiners Oil Company, one of the predecessor companies of Pure Oil Company in 1899. Two years later he went to Philadelphia as a bookkeeper for the Pure Oil Company of New Jersey, and in 1911 became general manager of the United States Pipe Line Company and a director of the Producers & Refiners Oil Company. When the present Pure Oil Company was formed in 1920, he was appointed a vice-president. Mr. Weber had served as president of the National Petroleum Association for several years and was a member of the American Petroleum Institute.

Ralph B. Williams

Ralph B. Williams, president of the International Titanium Corporation and the Rutile Corporation, both of New York, died recently in Lenox Hill hospital, New York. He was sixty-seven years old.

Mr. Williams was a founder of the International Titanium Corporation and was a director as well as its first president. He had joined the American Rutile Corporation in 1919 and was elected president and a director in the 1930's.

Robert M. Allen, president of the Vitamin Food Company, Newark, N. J., and an authority on food and drug control and a leader in the fight for pure food and drug laws, died recently at his home in Newark. He was sixty-eight years old.

John Babitsky, for many years a supervisory employee at the plant of the United States Metals Refining Company in Carteret, N. J., died April 6. He was sixty-three years old.

L. B. Gordon, director of engineering for the Dayton Rubber Company, died April 8 at his home in Dayton, Ohio. He was fifty-seven years old. Mr. Gordon ha held his position with the company sin 1945.

Joseph A. Barkey, treasurer of the Ba key Importing Company, tanning m terials, New York, died March 21. He w 52 years of age. Mr. Barkey was a mer ber of the firm for the past twenty-fi years.

Captain Rein Schnore, a member of t marine department of the Socony-Vacuu Oil Company since 1917, died recently his home in Brooklyn, N. Y. He w forty-eight years old.

Pitts. Paint Technicians Discuss Pigmentation

An illustrated discussion of recent d velopments in the pigmentation of du able exterior enamels was presented Dr. E. C. Botti of the pigment departme of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., at t meeting of the Pittsburgh Paint and Va nish Production Club held April 5 at t Fort Pitt hotel.

Dr. Botti pointed out that the formul tion of durable exterior enamels involv a proper choice of pigments dispersed a sufficiently high level of pigmentati in a durable vehicle. For the most pa he said, optimum durability in so far film integrity, gloss and color retenti are concerned, is obtained with pigmen of known good durability characteristi at a pigment volume concentration roughly 15 percent for dark iron blue reds and maroons.

A somewhat lower pigment volume ma be used in the case of chrome colors dow to 10 to 12 percent, it was stated. T use of extender pigments to attain th degree of pigment volume was found have an adverse effect on gloss retentio The durability performance of some ne pigments, and of phthalocyanine blue an green combinations also were discussed detail.

N.Y. World Trade Week To Be Observed May 16-22

The New York World Trade Week co mittee has formulated plans for the a nual observance of the week, to be he this year on May 16 to 22. Highlight the festivities wil lbe reached on May 2 at a world Trade luncheon, to be held the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, with Represe tative Christian A. Herter, of Massach setts, scheduled to be principal speaker.

Mayor William O'Dwyer will official inaugurate celebration of the week May 17 with ceremonies at the city ha Feature of that day, designated as port friendship day, will be a luncheon in hon of the mayor and other honorary chai men. The following day has been desi nated as world port day, and will featu an inspection of the harbor under t sponsorship of the Port of New Yo Authority.

World air commerce day will be spo sored on May 19 by the Commerce a Industry Association of New York, M 20 will be railroad day in world trad and May 21 has been designated wor trade day. The final day of the week h been designated national maritime day.

Western N. Y. Production Club Hears Greenwald

The Western New York Paint a Varnish Production Club heard F. Greenwald, Nuodex Corporation, discu "Driers" at a recent meeting in Buffa Mr. Greenwald reviewed the general pri ciples of the use of driers, told how select the most suitable one for any pa ticular use, and described new develo ment work being done on driers in t laboratories of his company.

Trade Briefs

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has d veloped a hospital sheeting made of nylon base coated on both sides with ne prene synthetic rubber.

Casein exported from Denmark in 19 is reported to have reached a new reco total of over 4,000 metric tons, compar with 2,000 tons in 1946.

Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, N. announces the appointment of Bingha ton Slag Roofing Company, Water S Binghamton, N. Y., as distributor in th area.

Paint and dye firms selected by t Swedish Institute of Economic Resear for a survey of sales activities register a 9 percent gain in the first three quarte of 1947 over the corresponding period the previous year.

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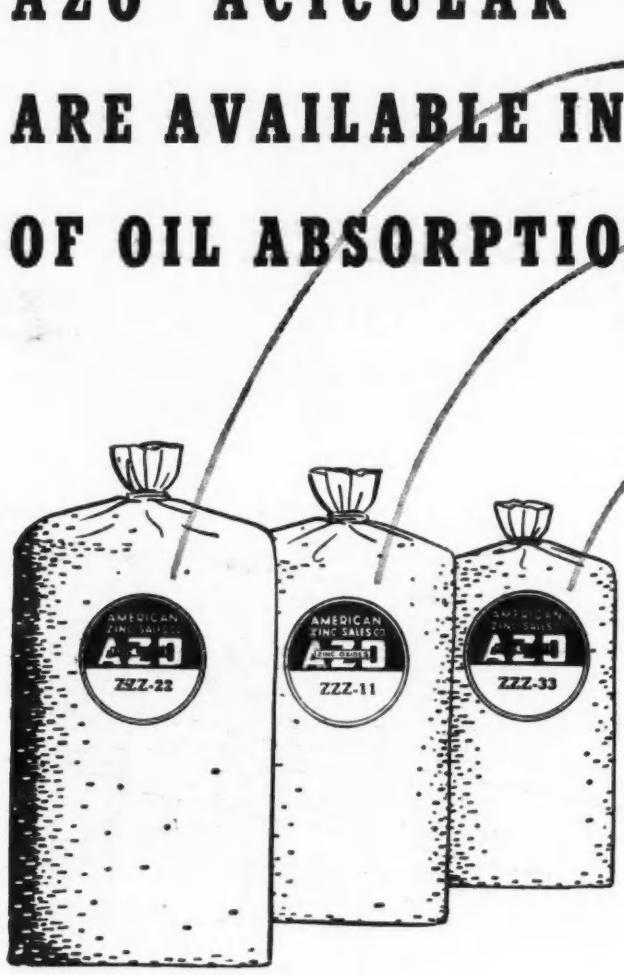

The extra durability, the finer weathering qualities that Acicular Zinc Oxide gives to paint can be obtained with AZO Acicular Zinc Oxides available in a wide range of oil absorptions to meet your requirements.

AZO ZZZ-22	A high oil absorption Zinc Oxide having large Acicular Particles gives heavy body, meets Navy Spec. 52-Z-7.
AZO ZZZ-11	A medium oil absorption Acicular Zinc Oxide imparting exceptional weathering qualities to exterior paints.
AZO ZZZ-33	A definitely Acicular type with a lower oil absorption, but chemically identical with AZO ZZZ-11 and AZO ZZZ-22.

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AZO ZINC OXIDES

Johns-Manville Advances Frankland in Chicago

Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, has appointed George R. Frankland Chicago district manager of its industrial products division, and has named William S. Hough to succeed Mr. Frankland as assistant district manager in Chicago. Mr. Hough was formerly manager of the chemical and aviation sections of the company's special industries department in New York.

Mr. Frankland has been assistant district manager in Chicago for the past fifteen years, and had formerly held many positions in the field of marketing industrial products. Mr. Hough has been with the Johns-Manville organization for the past twenty-two years, and was located at its office in Newark, N. J., for ten years before being transferred to New York.

Dye Export Control

Continued from page 3

now in at least fair supply. Exports of crudes are negligible; exports of intermediates include few of those alleged to be short; exports of dyestuffs are now relatively small.

Production of dyestuffs, it was testified, has paralleled the increase of 50 percent in consumption of textile fibers in comparison with prewar records. Exports have dropped proportionately and the records of value, identity, and weight are not informative. The silk dyers got three times as much dyes in 1947 as in 1939. Most of the intermediates complained of were said not to be scarce or not to influence the supply of dyes. The scarcities were declared to be in large part seasonal and to be owing chiefly to the inability of producers to guess what dyes would be in demand under the dictates of style. This was clearly the basic puzzle. Because of demand, producers no longer have slack periods in which they can pile up stocks of this or that dye as their guessing may indicate.

The impression given by the producers' representatives was that their direct exports are quite small. Among those testifying—all supporting the points made by Mr. Chantler—were A. F. Clark, of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company; E. K. Halbach, of the General Dyestuff Corporation; Ernest M. Maxwell, of the National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; John S. Crist, of the Southern Dyestuff Corporation; W. J. Loeffler, of American Aniline Products; H. B. Marshall, of Cincinnati Chemical Works; T. H. Roberts, of the Arnold-Hoffman Company; and Harold Dinge, of Zinsser & Co.

Conditions in the areas of crude materials were related by L. A. Schleuter, of the American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute. The crude chemical by-products of the coke industry go to many industries, he said, the dyestuff consumption being small. Exports are small, domestic consumption taking all that are produced. Naphthalene is short because the United States normally relied substantially on imports now unavailable and because of heavy demand for phthalates. Use of Orthoxylene is giving some relief in that area. Cokeovens must be kept going continuously, Mr. Schleuter said, so the coal strike has obliged operators to cut the throughput. This has reduced production of by-products to about 60 percent. The strike will assume serious aspects in another week and cut production below 50 percent. If it continues for several more weeks, coke operations will be ceased.

Exports of dyes are falling off; prices are going down, said Fred A. Orleans, a merchant exporter, because of the dwindling of dollar exchange in purchasing countries. Others voiced the same view. In fact, it was the majority opinion that production troubles would be licked and everything would be in balance in a few months. The silk and rayon dyers declared that they could not stay in business waiting that long.

The conference was under the chairmanship of Charles C. Concannon, chief of the OIT division of chemical, and wealth products, whose suggestions and questions contributed much to the understanding which characterized the discussion. Dr. Arnold Lippert, formerly in charge of dyes for WPB, acted as moderator for the specific discussions in the afternoon session. H. W. Klinger, senior licensing officer, and F. S. Magnusson, licensing officer in the division, were present as official observers and advisers. Other members of the division personnel also attended.

A general outline of the policy and difficulties of export control, especially as applied to Russia, was given by David Bruce, Assistant Secretary of Commerce. In connection with the consideration of industrial study of the dye problems, Bernard S. van Rennssalaer explained the workings of the industry advisory committee plan of the Office of Industrial Cooperation.

Bids Wanted

Acetone, technical, 6,804 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 223, April 27; 20,010 gallons, invitation 224, April 27.

Acetylene and **oxygen,** welding, as required during fiscal year 1949, U. S. Air Force, Lowry Base (Denver 7, Colorado) invitation 20, April 30.

Aluminum sulphate, 180,000 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invifation 369, April 20.

Bone glue, 492.19 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 689, April 16.

Caustic soda, 12,000 thirteen ounce containers, Bureau of Federal Supply (East Point, Ga.) invitation 06-6301, April 14.

Chlorine, City of Cleveland, ordnance No. 517-48, April 16; 64,000 pounds, Army Corps of Engineers (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 90, April 14.

Cleaner, rifle bore, 2,475 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Springfield 1, Mass.) invitation 67, April 16.

Cresol, resin grade, 492.19 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 689, April 19.

Developer, 986 packages, each to make three quarts, and 5,674 packages, each to make five quarts, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3-W-61974-R, April 14; X-ray, 2,016 packages, each to make one gallon, and 6,996 packages, each to make five gallons, Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation A-152, April 14.

Fixer, X-ray, 15,000 packages, each to make one gallon, and 6,996 packages, each to make five gallons, Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation A-152, April 14.

Hydrochloric acid, 3,160 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 601, April 19.

Hydroquinone, photographic, 2,552 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3-W-61974-R, April 14.

Ink, duplicating machine, 70,000 pounds, various deliveries, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 686, April 15.

Isopropyl alcohol, anti-icing, 166,552 gallons, U. S. Air Force, Wright-Patterson Base (Dayton, Ohio) invitation 943, April 20.

Linseed oil, boiled, 17,160 pounds, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 8957, April 22.

Medicinal specialties, Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation A-153, April 16.

Melibiose, 192 ten gram bottles, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 603, April 19.

Methylethylketone, 4,620 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 242, May 4.

Milk powder, type II, class 1, 2,013,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9, Ill.) invitation 579, April 21; 925,000 pounds, invitation 596, April 14.

Motor fuel, aviation, 20,000 gallons, Army-Navy Petroleum Purchase Agency, Hq. USAF, Attention AFMPC-12 (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 13, April 15; 194,200 gallons, invitation 14, April 14.

Motor oil, aviation, 4,150 gallons, Joint Army-Navy Petroleum Purchase Agency, Hq. USAF, Attention AFMPC-12 (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 14, April 14; 400 gallons, invitation 13, April 15.

Naphthalene, flake, 1,200 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (East Point, Ga.) invitation 06-6299, April 14

Oleic acid, 92.53 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 656, April 19.

Paint, enamel, 3,120 gallons, Army Corps of Engineers (Seattle 4, Wash.) invitation 236, April [illegible], 5,429 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (Chicago 11, Ill.) invitation 1909, April 14; 8,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 232, April 20; 892 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 5G-61865-R, April 14; **various,** City of Cleveland, ordnances No. 179-48, and No. 441-48, April 15; 2,000 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 371, April 16; 3,800 gallons, Army Corps of Engineers (Seattle 4, Wash.) invitation 236, April 15; 10,752 gallons Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 237, May 3; approx. 1,800 gallons, Quartermaster Purchases Branch (Fort Bragg, N. C.) invitation Eng-53, April 23.

Penicillin, crystalline, 1,500,000 bottles, 200,000 units each, and 500,000 bottles, 500,000 units each, Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation A-156, April 15.

Pigments, dry, 675 pounds, and in oil, 6,500 pounds, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 8957, April 22.

Remover, paint, 13,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 236, April 30.

Rosin, FF, 934.38 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 689, April 16.

Rotenone, 800 pounds, Department of Agriculture (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 826-48, April 13.

Rubber cement, vulcanizing, 35,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 233, April 30; 12,100 gallons, invitation 239, May 3.

Shellac, orange flake, 6,000 pounds, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 8957, April 22.

Soap, grit, 225 pounds; toilet, 146 gallons; powder, approx. 5,234 pounds; mechanics, 144 pounds, Quartermaster, U. S. Military Academy (West Point, N. Y.) invitation 110, April 14.

Sodium silicate, 98.43 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 656, April 19.

Sodium thiosulphate, 4,000 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (East Point, Ga.) invitation 06-6361, April 16.

Streptomycin, 65,000 one gram vials, and 15,000 five gram vials, Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation A-154, April 15.

Sulphuric acid, 1,564,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2268, April 15; 2,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 231, April 28.

Thinner, paint, 1,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (Chicago 11, Ill.) invitation 1909, April 14; lacquer, 2,000 gallons, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 8957, April 22.

Trichlorethylene, 5,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.) invitation 146, April 15.

Vapor cleaning, compound, 255,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 227, April 28; 722,500 pounds, invitation 228, April 28.

Varnish, various, 6,400 gallons, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 8957, April 22.

Whiting, 4,000 pounds, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 8957, April 22.

Xylene, 10,136 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 601, April 19.

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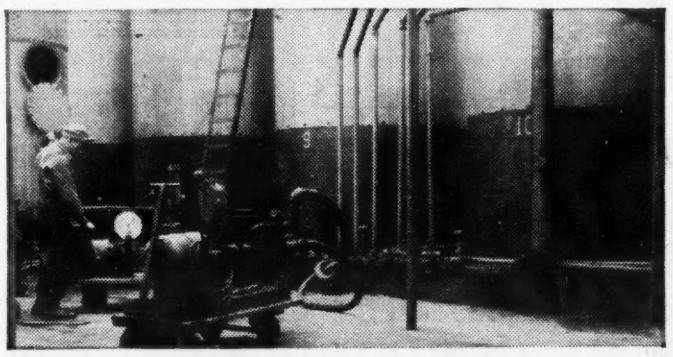

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L.A. Paint Technicians Hear Resins Discussed

Dr. T. F. Bradley, Shell Development Company, spoke on "Contributions of the Shell Companies to the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industries" at a recent meeting of the Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production Club. Dr. Bradley described a method of determining the evaporation rate of solvents and detailed the properties of the poly alcohol resins developed by his company.

Advance Solvents Holds Protective Coatings Clinic

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation, New York, recently held a three-day protective coating clinic at the Drake hotel, Chicago. The first of a series of such clinics planned for this year, the meeting provided members of the company's technical staff with opportunity to discuss research and production problems with manufacturers in the Chicago area.

CDIC Paint Technicians Meet in Dayton Tonight

The Cincinnati, Dayton, Indianapolis and Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet at 6:30 tonight at the Van Cleve hotel, Dayton, Ohio. Featured speaker at the meeting will be Fred Greenawald, chief of the technical service laboratory, Nuodex Company, who will discuss "Special Aspects of Driers and Drying."

Bemis Bro. Names Raikes Assistant Sales Head

Bemis Bro. Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed A. F. G. Raikes assistant director of sales at its St. Louis general sales office. Mr. Raikes joined the Bemis organization in 1938 as a member of the Kansas City sales force, and was transferred to the general sales office in the following year.

Paint Salesmen's Ass'n To Meet October 14-18

The National Paint Salesmen's Association will hold its eighth annual convention at the Madison hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., on October 14 to 18. The association will hold its annual pre-convention meeting at the Martinique hotel, Philadelphia, on May 15 to discuss plans for the convention.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Down in January

Production of steel shipping barrels, drums and pails during January decreased slightly with the industry producing 2,235,616 heavy-type barrels and drums, and 878,759 light-type barrels and drums, and 4,677,736 steel packages, kegs and pails, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census. This compared with the production of 2,387,923 heavy-type barrels and drums, 893,559 light-type barrels and drums, and 5,096,480 steel packages, kegs and pails in December.

Mine & Smelter Supply Co. Assigns Grove to Denver

The Mine & Smelter Supply Company, manufacturer and distributor of mining and smelting equipment and machinery, Denver, Colo., has appointed Lewis W. Grove manager of its Denver branch. Mr. Grove, who has been with the company for twenty-eight years, will continue to supervise its laboratory supply and chemical department.

Arabol Manufacturing Co. Gets Atlanta Warehouse Facilities

Arabol Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of adhesives, New York, has completed arrangements with the Atlanta Service Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga., for the warehousing of its products in that city. The company's operations in Atlanta are directed by Frank J. Michael.

Monsanto Assigns Patrick

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed Rhoderic K. Patrick salesman in the aircraft coating sales development section of its Merrimac Division. Mr. Patrick has been assigned to sales of "Skylac," the division's flame-retarding fabric surface coating for aircraft.

Pavinoleum, Inc., Formed in N.Y.

Pavinoleum, Inc., has been formed in New York to manufacture paint specialties of Harvey Langford, Ltd., London. Richard Erle, president of the new firm, said that it will manufacture and market a floor, porch and deck covering compound.

Oilseeds Research

—*Continued from page 6*

using improved handling and drying equipment, and the advantages and disadvantages to farmers of storing oilseeds on the farm and selling them throughout the marketing year, as compared with selling the whole crop at harvest time.

Another study will seek a simple and accurate way for determining the quantity and quality of oil and other products in oilseeds; to improve existing methods for grading oilseeds and oilseed products, and to relate standards for oilseed grading to the quantities, grades and value of products obtained from the seed.

The bureau of agricultural economics is making an analysis of the factors that affect prices and consumption of fats and oils, the results of which study are essential in appraising the outlook for oilseeds and guiding farmers' acreage plans.

Another study will seek to develop new ways of using certain agricultural products as insecticides and accessory materials. One phase will be to see if vegetable oils might be used as adhesives or stickers in insecticide compounds. Researchers also will try to improve equipment for applying insecticides and fungicides and determine the possible harmful effects of insecticides on animals and plants.

The development of better methods, materials and equipment for weed control is the objective of another project. Included will be basic research on herbicides, such as 2,4-D, and their effects on plants, and work on the development of mechanical cultivating, flaming, and electrical equipment and improved devices for applying herbicides.

Trade Briefs

Pyro Plasties Corporation has moved its general offices and factory to 690 Chestnut street, Union, N. J.

Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., has instituted a pension plan for its employees which provides for the company's paying two thirds of the cost.

Photogravure & Color Company, New York, has elected Frederick H. Rudolph, jr., a vice-president.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Active demand for edible oils resulted in further price advances last week and brought the cost of corn, cottonseed, peanut and soybean oils up to the high levels which prevailed before the sharp break in the market which occurred early in February. Crude corn, cottonseed and peanut oils lead the advance as the demand from refiners and margarine manufacturers found the supplies scanty for prompt shipment and were compelled to raise bids. Production of these oils was practically sold up and the volume of trading was moderate at the advanced levels. Sales of crude cottonseed and peanut oils were scored net increases of 3 cents per pound and crude corn from 2 to 3 cents. Stocks of the latter were practically nil and trading was restricted to an occasional tankcar. Soybean oil was in better supply and firmer with other oils and was lifted 2 cents per pound. Refined oils also were boosted at least 3 cents per pound. Upward swing of crude cottonseed oil and lard caused bleachable cottonseed oil futures to advance sharply. May delivery reached a new high for the season while other deliveries made new highs for this movement. Lard was stronger and boosted 1 cent per pound in sympathy with competing oils and increased government purchases for export.

While edible oil grades were stronger, drying oils were easier and lower because of the lack of consuming interest. Dehydrated castor oil was reduced 1 cent per pound and linseed and tung oils declined fractionally.

Carnauba wax was weaker with the lower Brazilian market and slow demand for spot stocks. Prices were off from 4 to 8 cents per pound on the spot, depending upon delivery.

Department of Agriculture announced, April 1, that it will no longer purchase certain commodities, including whale oil, copra, processed meals, soybeans and soya flour for government foreign relief supply programs. These commodities will henceforth be procured by the Department of the Army.

Cottonseed Oil

Drastic advances for crude oil and a firmer lard market, were reflected in bleachable cottonseed oil futures and prices were sharply advanced for the entire list last week. Trading was heavy and the removal of hedges and short covering served to carry on the upswing. May oil reached a new high for the season, selling at 30.40c. per pound on Thursday. Other deliveries touched new highs for this movement.

Demand for crude cottonseed oil from refiners and margarin makers resulted in net agains of 3c. per pound last week. Buyers were bidding for prompt shipment and with a dearth of supplies, sales were made up to 29c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Valley and Texas, for April-May shipment. With production practically sold for the season it was difficult to obtain offerings.

Trading in cottonseed oil and soybean oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange will be closed on all Saturdays, commencing May 1 to September 4, 1948, inclusive, it was announced by the board of managers.

Reaction set in on Friday and under heavy selling pressure the market declined 90 to 140 points.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil more difficult to buy. Remaining stocks very light. Crude cottonseed oil was sold at 29c. and crude soybean oil at 24c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Valley. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent quoted at $80 and 41 percent soybean meal at $78.50 per ton, sacked, basis Memphis for nearby shipment. Cottonseed hulls unchanged at $22.50 per ton, sacked, same basis. Farm work getting under way. Weather more favorable.

Prices of refined bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended April 9, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
May	296	30.40	28.40	29.10S
July	306	28.20	26.60	27.05@27.25
September	106	25.65	24.40	24.40S
October	3	23.85	23.50	22.80@23.50
December	4	23.25	22.95	22.00@23.25
January	..	....	....	22.50N
March	..	....	....	22.50N

Total sales—715 tankcars.

Crude oil was sold and bid at 29c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, April and May shipment.

Linseed Oil

Price schedules for linseed oil were reduced 3/10c. per pound last week. Raw oil was offered at 27.80c. per pound, tankcars and at 29c. drums carlots, zone 3, for April-July delivery. Sellers increased the differential between tankcars and drums 2 points to 1.2c. per pound owing to the increased cost of drums. Heretofore the spread was 1c. per pound. The differences between tankcars and wagons also was raised from 2 to 3 points and tankwagons were named 28.10c. Consuming inquiry continued inactive and the market was easy before the decline, with spasmodic transactions at price concessions. It was pointed out that the decline has brought quotations of linseed oil closer to the floor price of 27.6c. per pound, tankcars, which was based on the cost of flaxseed of $6 per bushel, the government support price. Other drying oils also were inactive and easy. Dehydrated castor oil was reduced 1c. per pound and tung oil ¼c. per pound.

Export allocations were granted for 355,350 pounds of linseed oil to the Army for Korea by PMA procurement, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture.

Minneapolis.—Demand for linseed oil was slow but it was expected to pick up as soon as demand for paints increases due to spring painting. Raw oil quoted at 27.2c per pound tankcars, zone 1 for March-August shipment; in carlots, drums, at 28.4c., the .2 increase over a week ago being due to higher costs of drums. Mills producing at capacity, being well equipped with shipping orders. Enough tank cars were available to handle present shipments.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	8,520,000	5,100,000
Since Sept. 1	209,704,000	174,100,000

Flaxseed—Market remained firm at $6 per bushel. Trading was light as offerings were light.

Minneapolis.—The flax price held firm at the $6 per bushel level during the week. Demand continued good but offerings were very light. Crushers' supplies were fairly ample. Receipts held up fairly well, being applied on old sales. There seems to be ample subsoil moisture throughout the eastern half of North and South Dakota, and in Minnesota—where bulk of the flax is produced.

Shipments of flaxseed in bushels were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts— 1947-48	1946-47	Shipments— 1947-48	1946-47
This week	122,200	124,100	47,600	90,100
Since Sept. 1	20,218,200	10,219,500	3,399,000	4,266,000

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Prices of all grades were reduced 1c. per pound as a result of lower castor beans and slow demand. Dehydrated bodied was quoted at 27c. per pound, tankcars and 27¾c. for drums carlots and unbodied, 26c. tankcars and 26¾c. drums, carlots. No. 3, 23½c. per pound tankcars and 24½c. drums, carlots.

Coconut—Trading was more active and with copra stronger prices were boosted 1½c. per pound. Crude oil was sold up to 24c. per pound tankcars f.o.b. Pacific Coast May-June shipment and April was advanced to 25c., same basis. Offers of copra were very scarce and small quantities were quoted nominally up to $320 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, prompt shipment. Export allocations for coconut oil were announced by the Department of Agriculture for commercial procurement as follows:—27,000 pounds to Nicaragua and 2,200,000 pounds to United Kingdom (for shipment to Palestine) in exchange for the same quantity of copra from those countries IEFC allocations from the Philippines.

Corn—Active demand and sold up production further strengthened the market and quotations were lifted about 3c. per pound. Bids for crude oil were increased

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Castor oil, dehyd., 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Coconut oil, 1¼c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, 3c. per lb.
refined, 3c. per lb.
Copra, $20 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, crude, 3c. per lb.
refined, 3c. per lb.
Lard, 1c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, 3c. per lb.
refined, 3c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, 2c. per lb.
refined, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Carnauba wax, 4c. to 8c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1 to $2 per ton.
Linseed oil, fatty acid, 3/10c. per lb.
raw, 3/10c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
222.4	215.2	212.3	308.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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to 28c. tank cars f.o.b. mills with sales made at that figure. Refined was scarce and boosted to 32c. per pound, tankcars, mills.

Oiticica—Demand was practically at a standstill with other drying oils. Recent trading confined to small lots. Prices were unchanged and merely nominal. Arrivals at New York totaled 760 drums last week.

Olive Foots — Inquiry was moderate. Market was steady and unchanged. Tankcars were quoted at 23c. per pound, New York delivery and drums at 25c. to 25½c., according to quantity.

Peanut—Limited supplies and active demand caused the market to advance 3c. per pound last week. Sales of crude were reported up to 28½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, with sellers asking 30c. for an occasional tankcar. Refined was higher and also nominal 33½c. to 34c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East.

Rapeseed — Consuming inquiry continued inactive. Refined oil was unchanged at 30½c. to 31c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—This market was higher with other edible oils and was advanced 2c. per pound. Crude oil was in good demand for prompt shipment and sales were reported at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for April shipment. May was held at 24c. to 24½c. July was sold at 23c. f.o.b. mills. Refined edible was higher and nominal at 27½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East. Clarified and refined alkali also were increased 2c. to 25¼c. and 26¾c. per pound, tankcars, respectively, New York basis. Export allocations for soybean oil were announced as follows by the Department of Agriculture for PMA procurement:—2,200,000 pounds to Austria; 950,000 pounds to France in place of previous allocations for commercial procurement of 475,000 pounds each of cottonseed and soybean oils and 265,000 pounds of soybeans to the Army for planting in occupied areas in the Pacific.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended April 9, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
May	..	....	....	26.50A
July	..	....	....	25.50A
September	..	....	....	25.50A
October	..	....	....	23.50N
December	..	....	....	23.50N
January	..	....	....	23.50N
March	..	....	....	23.50N

Total sales—None.

Tung—Lack of buying interest and some selling pressure further unsettled the market last week. Trading was inactive and prices reflected the decline of linseed and dehydrated castor oils. Tankcars were quoted at 24½c. to 24¾c. per pound, New York basis, for prompt and nearby delivery. Drums were nominal at 26c. per pound, carlots and 26½c. for smaller lots. Some 13 sellers tankcars of domestic tung oil were purchased at 25c. per pound, f.o.b. Southern mills, by the Department of Agriculture during March 25-31.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles.—Good call was reported for most vegetable oils. Prices were up, supplies fair. Oils in tankcars f.o.b. this city were quoted as follows:—

Castor, cold pressed, 26c. per pound; coconut, crude, 23½c. per pound; cottonseed, crude, 28c. per pound; peanut, crude, 28½c. per pound; crude, 24c. per pound; tung, 25¼c. per pound, sesameseed, crude, 29c. per pound; soybean,

Fats and Greases

Greases—Reduced production as a result of the closing large producers plants by labor troubles further tightened the supply condition last week. Offerings were limited and trading was reported at premiums. Yellow grease was reported sold at 18c. Large users were reported bidding at former levels and were turned down.

Lard—This market was firmer with higher hogs and government inquiry for additional quantities for export. Trading in futures was more active against sales of cottonseed oil. The advance in edible vegetable oils also was a strengthening factor.

The government purchased 4,930,000 pounds of lard at an average price of 23.49c. per pound, delivered New York, last week, to meet foreign relief needs. This amount was accepted from offers totaling 15,900,000 pounds.

Tallow—Inquiry was active for tallow by large consumers who were bidding at current quotations which were not accepted. Supply condition was tighter as the strikes have shut down large packing plants for the past three weeks. Small producers restricted offers and sales were reported at premiums of ½c. to 1c. per pound for limited quantities.

Animal Oils

Degras—Moderate demand was reported for prompt delivery. Supplies were adequate to cover the demand. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Neatsfoot Oil—This market was inactive and entirely nominal. Trading was practically at standstill.

Oleo Oil—Labor troubles at packing house plants have stopped production and the market was unchanged and merely nominal at 23c per pound, loose.

Oleo Stearing — Quotations were unchanged and entirely nominal, owing to the stoppage of production by strikes at large packing house plants.

Tallow Oil—Market was inactive because of strikes at packing plants. Prices were merely nominal at 26c. per pound, drums, carlots.

Fish Oils

Herring—Reports from London stated that a government grant of £1,000,000 to the Herring Industry Board was made to finance the conversion of herring to oil, meal and other products as authorized by the White Fish and Herring Industries Bill published recently. It is planned to have the first large factory working by the Summer and the government hopes that by 1951, plant capacity for producing

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7,000 tons of oil from 175,000 tons of herring will be in operation.

Sardine—Consuming interest was confined to occasional limited quantities for actual needs. Quotations were steady and unchanged.

Whale—Total production of the Dutch whaling ship Williem Barendsz, this season amounted to 13,000 tons of whale oil and 1,189 tons of sperm oil, according to official announcement received by Aneta. In accordance with international agreements, the expedition stopped whaling March 31 and is at present heading for home. The Willem Barendsz is due to arrive in Amsterdam the first half of May. In the previous season the expediition produced 12,885 tons of whale oil and 120 tons of sperm oil.

Fatty Acids

Linseed Oil Fatty Acid—Market was easier with the decline of linseed oil. Prices were reduced 3/10c. per pound. Regular distilled was quoted at 32c. to 33c. per pound, and water white at 35c. to 36c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Red Oil—Stronger tone in basic materials improved consuming demand last week. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Stearic Acid—Trading was reported more active last week. Deliveries against former orders also were in better request. Market was steady and reflected the strength in tallow and grease. Export allocations of 66,000 pounds of stearic acid were granted to Turkey for commercial procurement, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand is quiet with buying interest more or less at a standstill. Slab cake, 41 percent, loose, was offered in the Valley at $72 for shipment April through July with some trading at this level for spot and April shipment. Sacked 41 percent meal was offered at $80, f.o.b. north Alabama mills and at $82, f.o.b. Georgia and South Carolina mill points.

Linseed Meal—Demand was fairly active but restricted to nearby delivery. Market was unchanged and steady.

Minneapolis.—Demand for linseed meal held rather quiet, prices holding around $65 to $66 for prompt shipment. There was an improvement in shipping instructions and meal moved briskly into consuming channels.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	11,940,000	6,840,000
Since Sept. 1	355,280,000	234,520,000

Peanut Meal—Meal, 41 percent, sacked, extracted process sold at $72.50, f.o.b. Alabama mill point for April and May shipment with additional offered but was not taken. Most of the hydraulic mills in Alabama and Georgia are temporarily sold up but a few cars are offered at $78 but buying interest was lacking.

Soybean Meal—Sacked 41 percent was offered at $79, basis Decatur, $78, f.o.b. Mississippi Valley, $81 Florida and at $83 North Carolina. Buying interest in the Southeast was at a standstill and only occasional cars reported sold at these prices.

Waxes

Beeswax—Although offers for crude for shipment more liberal, the market remained steady. Recent arrivals were delivered against former orders. New business was quiet. Quotations well held at primary centers. African and Western Hemisphere crude was quoted at 58c. to 59c. per pound, for prompt delivery. Refined grades were in fair demand mainly for immediate needs.

Candelilla—Inquiry was quiet and quotations for moderate quantities were unchanged.

Carnauba—Local market developed an easier tone as a result of poor demand and weakness for shipment from Brazil. Increased selling pressure on the spot caused quotations to decline 4c. to 8c. per pound, with yellows indicating the greater loss. Buying interest was inactive on spot and for shipment. No. 3 chalky was quoted at 71c. to 72c. per pound, spot delivery; No. 2 North country, 78c. to 80c.; No. 3, North country, 73c. to 74c. and refined, 77c. to 80c.; No. 1, yellow, $1.20 to $1.21 and No. 2, $1.18 to $1.19, depending upon quantity.

Ouricury—Trading was light and spotty, but the market remained unchanged and fairly steady. Supplies on spot were reported limited. Crude was quoted at 68c. to 70c. per pound and refined, 75c. to 76c., as to quantity.

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SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERIES

Oils, Fats Imports, Exports in 1946-47

Imports and exports of principal oils and fats for 1947, as compared with 1946, have been reported by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, as follows:—

Imports

	1947	1946
Animal Oils and Fats, Edible—		
Butter ..... lb.	3,770,585	7,009,511
Tallow, beef and mutton. lb.	.....	13,681
Animal Oils and Fats, Inedible—		
Neatsfoot oil ..... gal.	9,408	11,702
Tallow ..... lb.	1,083,642	3,100,580
Wool grease ..... lb.	138,654	1,439,355
Fish Oils, Inedible—		
Cod oil ..... gal.	589,480	436,980
Codliver oil ..... gal.	1,520,247	2,859,043
Herring oil ..... gal.	398,035	390,070
Seal oil ..... gal.	2,144	13,654
Shark and shark liver oil, gal.	4,614	16,445
Whale sperm oil, crude. gal.	1,988,848	121,039
Whale oil, n.s.p.f. ..... gal.	437	102
Fishliver oils, n.e.s. ..... lb.	1,104,411	2,557,068
Vegetable Oils, Edible—		
Cocoa butter ..... lb.	2,024,181	6,285,045
Corn oil ..... lb.	.....	.....
Cottonseed oil, refined ... lb.	1,323	.....
Cottonseed oil, crude	975,902	.....
Olive oil ..... lb.	11,249,967	12,659,912
Sesame oil ..... lb.	167,199	12,293
Sunflower seed oil ..... lb.	428	499,097
Vegetable Oils, Inedible—		
Babassu oil ..... lb.	1,746,803	2,314,335
Cashewnut shell liquid .. lb.	3,397,083	3,131,118
Castor oil ..... lb.	6,594,893	6,449,853
Coconut oil ..... lb.	23,558,615	2,353,299
Linseed oil ..... lb.	117,326,044	94,404,717
Oiticica oil ..... lb.	8,471,308	22,592,764
Palm oil ..... lb.	63,212,469	37,849,996
Perilla oil ..... lb.	.....	.....
Rapeseed oil, denatured. gal.	768,537	337,834
Rapeseed oil, not denatured. gal.	1,286	195,674
Sunflower seed oil, denatured ..... lb.	.....	.....
Tung oil ..... lb.	121,564,269	36,206,762
Nut oils, n.e.s. ..... lb.	2,000	143,678
Expressed or extracted oils, n.s.p.f. ..... lb.	.....	54,516
Vegetable Waxes—		
Candelilla ..... lb.	8,424,381	7,093,554
Carnauba ..... lb.	11,836,182	17,708,538
Ouricury ..... lb.	2,879,963	3,539,626
Oilseeds—		
Babassu nuts and kernels.: lb.	22,233,354	39,462,887
Castor beans ..... lb.	276,806,951	226,295,189
Copra ..... lb.	1,355,321,060	780,391,001
Flaxseed ..... bu.	282,455	3,393,702
Hempseed ..... lb.	119,392	545,723
Muru-muru kernels ..... lb.	99,207	492,220
Palm nuts and kernels.. lb.	33,524	54,510
Poppyseed ..... lb.	4,735,314	2,626,331
Rapeseed ..... lb.	181,873	1,151,239
Sesame seed ..... lb.	9,479,008	4,891,269
Tucum kernels ..... lb.	16,887,496	12,709,021
Seeds and nuts, n.s.p.f.. lb.	128,408	387,091
Oil Cake and Meal—		
Copra cake and meal... lb.	1,157,973	3,343,995
Cottonseed oil cake and meal ..... lb.	22,043,057	86,513,156
Linseed oil cake and meal. lb.	42,300	497,328
Peanut oil cake and meal.. lb.	1,253,872	6,570,283
Oil cake and meal, n.s.p.f. lb.	30,430,762	47,376,495
Glycerin—		
Glycerin, crude ..... lb.	2,839,794	9,809,140
Glycerin, refined ..... lb.	806,702	12,472,692

Exports

	1947	1946
Animal Oils and Fats, Edible—		
Butter (including butter oil and butter spread)[1] .... lb.	11,165,902	13,767,665
Lard, including neutral lard ..... lb.	353,578,761	430,681,967
Oleo oil ..... lb.	110,562	66,408
Tallow, edible ..... lb.	601,213	4,150,875
Animal Oils and Fats, Inedible—		
Oleic acid ..... lb.	2,223,216	825,670
Stearic acid ..... lb.	4,873,736	2,844,481
Tallow, inedible ..... lb.	55,051,310	6,472,274
Other animal greases and fats[2] ..... lb.	13,552,184	5,325,830
Fish oils ..... lb.	10,929,725	4,341,753
Vegetable Oils and Fats, Edible—		
Cocoa butter ..... lb.	1,850,028	526,456
Coconut oil, refined .... lb.	5,691,090	935,364
Corn oil, refined ..... lb.	939,210	249,546
Cottonseed oil, refined.. lb.	10,241,905	5,857,465
Margarin ..... lb.	19,953,602	50,482,589
Olive oil, edible ..... lb.	136,571	57,429
Peanut oil, refined ..... lb.	1,578,596	74,732
Shortening ..... lb.	3,582,179	14,659,115
Sunflower seed oil, refined. lb.	60,655	345,838
Soybean oil, refined .... lb.	38,450,062	72,582,891
Other edible vegetable oils and fats[3] ..... lb.	2,452,985	2,261,563
Vegetable Oils and Fats, Inedible—		
Castor oil, commercial.. lb.	2,709,871	482,136
Castor oil, medicinal... gal.	92,324	131,849
Coconut oil, crude ..... lb.	52,848,818	47,366,268
Cottonseed oil, crude.... lb.	900,938	243,687
Linseed oil ..... lb.	7,721,009	1,625,116
Peanut oil, crude ..... lb.	496,737	187,605
Perilla, rapeseed and oiticica oil ..... lb.	19,526	1,543,840
Soybean oil, crude ..... lb.	69,130,037	13,228,227
Tung oil ..... lb.	2,143,473	493,196
Other inedible oils[4] ..... lb.	2,108,964	2,790,059
Fatty acids of vegetable origin ..... lb.	19,443,517	590,794
Vegetable oil foots[5] ..... lb.	194,847	525,057
Vegetable soap stock .... lb.	2,403,395	199,114
Oilseeds—		
Cottonseed ..... lb.	13,770,703	10,317,942
Peanuts, shelled ..... lb.	211,095,856	61,043,317
Soybeans ..... lb.	100,964,947	174,382,634
Other oilseeds[6] ..... lb.	1,910,431	2,861,226
Vegetable Oil Cake and Meal—		
Cottonseed cake and meal. ton.	13,279	20
Linseed cake and meal. ton.	9,555	2
Soybean cake and meal. ton.	131,692	1,753
Glycerin, 100% glycerol basis. lb.	4,378,068	653,588

[1] Butter spread exports amounted to 136,975 pounds in 1947, 12,795,504 pounds in 1946, and 3,632,756 pounds in 1945.

[2] Includes hog grease and wool grease and other animal grease and fats.

[3] Includes rapeseed oil, refined; palm and palm kernel oil, refined; vegetable stearin, and other edible vegetable oils and fats.

[4] Includes corn oil; olive oil; palm and palm kernel oil, and other expressed fats and oils.

[5] Includes olive oil foots and other vegetable oil foots.

[6] Includes castor beans; flaxseed, hemp, perilla, poppy, rape and sunflower seed and palm nuts and palm kernels; copra, and other oilseeds.

Britain Lifts Export Controls on Some Items

The British Board of Trade has reported that licenses are no longer required for export from the United Kingdom of fish-liver oils, vitaminized oil, vitamins A and D, ready-packed soapless shampoos and certain artificial silk yarns. Licenses are now required, however, for the export of silicon, calcium, silicide and ores and concentrates of columbium, molybdenum, tantalum, vanadium and zinc.

Microchemical Society Plans April 15 Meeting

The Metropolitan Microchemical Society will meet at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, on April 15. The guest speaker for the evening will be Dr. William H. Stein, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, who will discuss "Chromatographic Separation of Amino Acids on Starch Columns."

Babassu Oil Export Curb Lifted by Brazilian State

The State of Para, Brazil, has removed its export prohibition on babassu oil produced in the state, provided shipment is made from ports of that state and requests for export licenses for the oil are approved by state authorities.

Soap Statistics: 1947

Imports and exports of soaps for 1947, as compared with 1946, have been reported by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, as follows:—

Imports

	1947	1946
Soap—		
Castile ..... lb.	12	10,015
Toilet ..... lb.	52,813	19,209
Alizarin assistant, Turkey red oil, sulphonated oil, soaps containing castor oil and all soluble greases used in processes of softening, dyeing or finishing. lb.	12,087	6,450
Medicated ..... lb.	3,026	3,420
Leather ..... lb.	171,661	196,888
Soap and soap powder, n.s.p.f. ..... lb.	521,046	8,200,240

Exports

Soap—		
Medicated ..... lb.	[1].....	1,061,153
Toilet or fancy ..... lb.	16,847,288	24,308,929
Laundry ..... lb.	45,881,847	57,710,708
Powdered and flaked.... lb.	16,128,457	6,556,959
Shaving creams ..... lb.	687,988	1,440,691
Shaving cakes, powders and sticks ..... lb.	321,613	440,447
Scouring bricks, pastes, powders, etc ..... lb.	7,731,088	7,461,505
Other soap ..... lb.	5,535,260	2,311,781

[1] Combined with "Toilet or fncy" soap in 1947.

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